

An Unhappy Mix: Palestinians in North Yemen

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

SAN'A, North Yemen — "We don't want to leave the revolution but we do want to leave Yemen," said a Palestinian guerrilla a few days after arriving last week in this drab and religiously conservative country.

The new home for about 1,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters evacuated here from Lebanon is the Sabra military camp, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside this capital and set in a valley that is watched over by Yemeni soldiers in the hills above.

"This is Ansar," said the young PLO fighter, comparing Sabra to the prison camp that Israel maintained in southern Lebanon.

The PLO fighters get generous liberty in San'a, but there they find few of the delights they remember from the Lebanese port of Tripoli and, earlier, Beirut. Young girls on the streets are hidden under black chadors. The only bars and discos are in the big hotels catering to Westerners, and there the price of a drink runs to around \$5, steep for guerrillas whose base pay is about \$175 a month.

North Yemen is an Arab country that forthrightly declares its support for the Palestinian cause. Its tourist guidebooks describe that struggle as the most important element of this nation's foreign policy.

But Western observers here say the arrival of the Palestinians here last week was not welcomed at all enthusiastically. They say Yemeni officials privately compare their ear-

lier offer for fighters and their families to settle here to an open-ended invitation to dinner that they never expected to be taken up.

Here again the Palestinians find themselves the "odd number," the term they often use to describe their plight. Wives who accompanied fighters here speak of how uncomfortable they feel when they shop and are regarded suspiciously because of their Western dress.

It is a clash of cultures. The Palestinians, among the best educated, most liberated and secular people in the Arab world, find themselves in a country with a high rate of illiteracy and strong adherence to traditional religious practices.

There seems little chance for any successful integration. The 100 families who came here with fighters after the evacuation from Beirut in August 1982 live mostly in an isolated community of prefabricated houses on the outskirts of San'a.

Some of the housing being arranged for the estimated 500 families who came with fighters this time is on an island in the Red Sea, about an hour and a half by boat from the coast after a six-hour drive on winding mountain roads from the military camp near here.

Estimates here are that about half the 4,000 fighters from Tripoli are in this country. Others went to Sudan, South Yemen, Algeria and Iraq.

After the Beirut evacuation, Yasser Arafat,

the PLO chairman, announced that San'a would be his new military headquarters. The Sabra camp was opened for the 600 fighters who came, and he established quarters in an elegant gray stone villa in the center of the city.

PLO operatives said that when they arrived at the military camp last week only 35 fighters were there, the large majority of them new recruits. They said some who had been there earlier had gone to fight in Tripoli but they suspect that many others had drifted away.

Mr. Arafat's aides are extremely guarded about what survives of his guerrilla forces after the battalions in Beirut and Tripoli. Mr. Arafat claims a military force totaling 20,000 fighters, including in that number the Palestinian units in the Syrian Army that were pitted against him in Tripoli.

But the indications are that those 4,000 who left Tripoli may be the bulk of the Palestinian fighting forces he still controls.

The fighters at the Sabra camp here say they want to be trained for undercover operations inside Israel. Mr. Arafat has spoken of molding them into a more conventional army for an independent Palestinian state.

For the moment, neither goal is being pursued. Fighters grumble that since they have been here they have done little besides eat and sleep.

Some PLO operatives here worry that they, too, will begin to drift away, ending any pretensions by Mr. Arafat of posing a military threat to Israel.

Shagari to Be Detained Until Regime Decides Source of Economic Ills

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Nigeria's new military leader said Thursday that the deposed civilian president, Shagari, and his top aides will be detained until the new regime determines whether they are responsible for the country's economic problems.

"We still believe you are innocent until proven guilty, but our technique may prove a bit more unorthodox," Major General Mohammed Buhari said at a news conference, his first since seizing control of the government Saturday.

Wearing an olive green uniform and flanked by six officers of the new Supreme Military Council, General Buhari addressed about 100 reporters at State House, the government center.

He denied a report Tuesday by the semi-official News Agency of Nigeria that Mr. Shagari, 58, was brought to the capital in handcuffs. But he said that Mr. Shagari, who headed the elected civilian government that took over in 1979 after 13 years of military rule, was "safe and sound in military custody."

On Wednesday, a broadcast on the state-run Lagos radio said four years of "experimenting" with democracy was a dismal failure and indicated that there would be no quick return to civilian rule.

The radio said "the people themselves have heaved a sigh of relief, which in itself is a sign of approval of the coup."

It accused Mr. Shagari's government of using dwindling oil revenues as an excuse to conceal its own economic mismanagement.

"It was four years and three months ago that the military government of General Olusegun Obasanjo handed over power to civilians," the radio commentary said. "In four years or so of experimenting with democracy, there is a pervasive air of disappointment that the country has been badly hurt by the civilian administration."

"What has happened in the last four years is the antithesis of what the previous government and the general body of our people had expected."

The radio charged that political intolerance became widespread un-

WORLD BRIEFS

Shultz Meets Dobrynin in Washington

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, have met in Washington to discuss the possibility of improving channels of communication between their governments, according to State Department officials.

They said the purpose of the meeting Tuesday was also to resume a dialogue on Soviet-U.S. relations in preparation for the meeting scheduled for Jan. 18 in Stockholm between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

The meeting at the State Department was given no advance publicity, and department officials said that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dobrynin had reached no conclusions. They pointed out that Mr. Dobrynin, the dean of the Washington diplomatic corps, had returned to Washington in late December after spending nearly a month in Moscow.

U.S., Florida Investigate Wick Taping

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The General Services Administration and the state attorney in Palm Beach County, Florida, have begun separate inquiries into whether Charles C. Wick, the director of the United States Information Agency, broke regulations or laws by secretly taping telephone conversations, according to officials.

The General Services Administration is investigating whether Mr. Wick violated a 1981 regulation that generally prohibits the surreptitious taping of calls on government equipment. The state attorney said Wednesday he was looking into whether Mr. Wick violated Florida laws.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Tuesday that Mr. Wick had not informed him that two telephone conversations in March were being taped. At the time of the conversations with Mr. Baker, Mr. Wick was staying in Palm Beach.

Aquino Photos Show Man With Gun

MANILA (UPI) — An inquiry panel revealed photographs Thursday showing a man in civilian clothes apparently carrying a gun and running from the runway at Manila International Airport where the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was killed.

The 13 photographs were taken by Recto Marcos of the Times Journal, an English-language newspaper in Manila. He testified that the negatives had been taken from him by government representatives shortly after the assassination Aug. 21. They were later turned over to the five-member independent panel looking into the murder of Mr. Aquino, the chief political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Uniformed soldiers armed with rifles are depicted in the pictures either crouched or in prone position around a military van. At the rear of the van lie the bodies of Mr. Aquino and his alleged assassin, Rolando Galman. A man in a white T-shirt carrying a gun is seen near the upper right corner of the photographs.

Suspect Now Denies Killing Sartawi

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal (UPI) — A man who confessed to murdering a Palestinian moderate now says he only helped the real assassins escape. The suspect, whose authorities have not been able to identify, said in court Wednesday he had not killed Issam Sartawi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's roving ambassador in Europe. Mr. Sartawi, a U.S.-trained cardiologist who advocated direct talks between Israel and the PLO, was shot to death last April 10 in the lobby of an Albufeira hotel where he was attending a Socialist International congress.

The defendant's false Moroccan passport identified him as Yussef al-Awad; 26, of Casablanca. He admitted in court to having told police he was the gunman and said he was a member of the Abu Nidal group, the Palestinian faction that claimed responsibility for the killing. He said he had confessed to the killing to help his accomplices escape.

Barcelona Airport Incident Is Probed

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's aviation authorities are investigating claims by a pilot that a mistake by air traffic controllers in Barcelona forced him to abort a takeoff, a spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said the incident took place Tuesday when an Iberia DC-9 was taking off with about 100 passengers on a flight to Seville. The pilot announced that he had aborted the takeoff because another plane was landing and blamed an error by traffic controllers. The plane later made the flight. The spokesman said there was no indication that the plane had been in danger.

Ex-Head of Argentine Navy Charged

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The former head of the Argentine Navy, Admiral Emilio Massera, was formally notified Thursday of his court-martial for his alleged part in ordering the kidnapping, torture and murder of thousands of people, a military spokesman said.

He is one of nine former military leaders to face trial by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, Argentina's highest military court, on these charges. Admiral Massera has been in custody since June on separate human rights charges.

The other eight members of the three military juntas that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1982 appeared before the court last week. President Raul Alfonsin has ordered their trial as part of his campaign to investigate abuses of human rights under military rule.

Mubarak, Patriarch Trade Greetings

CAIRO (UPI) — Patriarch Shenouda III, the deposed head of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Church, and President Hosni Mubarak exchanged cables of New Year's greetings, an indication of improving relations between the church and the government, officials said Thursday.

President Anwar Sadat dismissed the patriarch in September 1981 after accusing him of inciting strife between Muslims and Copts. He was expected to celebrate Mass on the eve of the Coptic Christmas at midnight Friday at a monastery in the western desert where he is banished.

The patriarch, the spiritual leader of Egypt's estimated seven million Copts, wished Mr. Mubarak "blessings, strength, unity and peace from God." Mr. Mubarak replied that he thanked "praying God to support the progress of our people toward their aspirations within the framework of firm national unity."

For the Record

Major Saad Haddad, commander of a Lebanese militia allied with Israel, was released Thursday from an Israeli hospital where he had been treated for what officials described as exhaustion. (AP)

The retrial of Christine Craft's fraud lawsuit against Metromedia was to begin Thursday after a federal jury of six men and six women was selected in Joplin, Missouri. Miss Craft, 39, is seeking \$3.5 million in damages over her treatment while a television newscaster. (AP)

The world chess championship playoffs between Garry Kasparov and Veselin Topalov are tentatively scheduled to begin March 10 in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, Latvia reported Thursday. The winner will play another Russian, Anatoli Karпов, for the world title. (AP)

Russia Assails South Africa For 'Aggression' in Angola

(Continued from Page 1) stepped up aggressiveness" of the Reagan administration.

"Supported and encouraged by Washington," the statement said, the Pretoria government has created a situation in southern Africa "that is dangerous to the cause of peace." It added that "urgent and concerted international efforts are needed to remove" this danger.

It was not indicated what sort of international efforts the Russians had in mind.

Earlier Warning Confirmed

The Soviet Union warned South Africa through diplomatic channels in November that its military activities in Angola were unacceptable, according to the South African Foreign Ministry, The Washington Post reported.

The warning was first reported last weekend by the Long Island newspaper Newsday and was confirmed Wednesday. The ministry said a Soviet official approached South African officials in November to "relay a message" from Mos-

U.S. Softens View of Syria After Release of Navy Flier

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans — seven black service-men, one black civilian and five women — out of the original hostages.

Middle East specialists believe that the situation and motives were different in both episodes and that race played less of a factor in Syria's recent action.

In the Iranian case, specialists say they believe this was done primarily because of the regime's claim of a commitment to social justice and its effort to identify with what it viewed as groups oppressed by society.

In the Goodman case, specialists believe that President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, a sophisticated politician and diplomat, saw an opportunity to make a gesture that might bring a positive reaction from Washington, potentially far broad-

er than simply seeking to influence black Americans.

Whatever the reasons, a quirk of history placed a black U.S. Navy flier in the hands of the Syrians at a time when an articulate and charismatic black politician — with a distinctive style of personal diplomacy and sharply different views on how to deal with the Middle East and Third World nations than those of other U.S. political leaders — was running for president.

Drunken Soviet Youth Killed Copter Co-Pilot

Reuters

MOSCOW — A drunken Soviet teen-ager shot a rifle at a passing helicopter to impress his friends and killed the co-pilot, a Moscow newspaper reported Thursday.

Anatoli Markov, 15, took a rifle from under his father's bed one day last summer and spent most of the day drinking vodka before starting to shoot off by shooting at birds and trees. Socialistcheskaya Industriya said. When a civilian helicopter flew by, he opened fire and killed the co-pilot, it said. The report added that he received a long prison sentence.



MAKING THEIR POINTS — President Ronald Reagan and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson after the White House ceremony welcoming Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr.

Israel Defends 'Surgical' Air Strike in Lebanon

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — An Israeli Army spokesman said Thursday that Wednesday's air strike in Lebanon was a "surgical" operation against terrorist bases and that any civilian victims had been in the target areas at their own risk.

The bombardment Wednesday in the Bekaa Valley was the biggest since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, and Lebanese police said more than 100 people were killed and more than 400 wounded.

Many residents in eastern Lebanon observed a general strike Thursday to mourn the victims as rescuers searched in pouring rain through the rubble of bombed buildings. Radios and newspapers in Beirut called the air attack a "massacre" and said many of the casualties were civilians, including children.

He said he had no explanation for the presence of civilians at what he said were known military bases, adding, "If they were there it was under their own risk."

Lebanese state radio and police said jets struck at the villages of

Taibe, Talia and Hawsh el-Ghanam Milbeck and a Palestinian refugee camp.

Reporters said that the planes hit a mosque and a school in the refugee camp and that 150 children were wounded, some seriously.

Beirut news reports said other bombs fell on the cattle market south of the city and on a nearby industrial park. Scores of houses on the city's outskirts also were destroyed, they said.

Except for the refugee camp, which shelters Syrian-backed guerrillas twice attacked by Israeli forces, in apparent retaliation for Israel's air strike Wednesday. The two attacks prompted the Israelis to close the Awali River bridge, about 24 miles (38 kilometers) southeast of the capital, which links the south to Beirut.

In southern Lebanon near Sidon, guerrillas twice attacked Israeli forces, in apparent retaliation for Israel's air strike Wednesday. The two attacks prompted the Israelis to close the Awali River bridge, about 24 miles (38 kilometers) southeast of the capital, which links the south to Beirut.

Sniping Continues

Snipers fired on Lebanese Army

Sindhi Opponents of Zia Capitulate

Pakistani Ruler Seems in Stronger Position Than Ever

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Quietly, the main opponents of Pakistan's martial-law government have called off their often-violent uprising in Sind province after 19 weeks and at least 60 deaths. They appeared to be conceding a defeat that politicians and diplomats believe has buttressed the position of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

Having crushed the rebellion in Sind and thereby weathering the only serious challenge so far to his six and a half years as ruler, General Zia appears for now to be in a position to operate almost as he pleases, the politicians and diplomats say. This includes bringing about, as he has often pledged, a restoration of civilian rule and civil rights by 1985 — although on his own somewhat limiting terms.

"The general perception," said a Western diplomat, "is that he has won this round and that it would take a long time to get the agitation moving again."

Consequently, it is widely believed, nothing now stands in the way of General Zia's creation of what is being called a "guided democracy" whose central events would be provincial and national elections to be held no later than March 23, next year, as promised by the general just before the Sind uprising broke out Aug. 14.

"I believe national elections could be held in the latter part of 1984," Raja Zafarul Haq, the Pakistani minister of information and a

chief government spokesman, said Thursday.

General Zia himself has indicated that the form of democracy will be a limited one in which the central executive is in a position to control matters.

This time, candidates for provincial assemblies and Parliament will be carefully screened so as to insure, in General Zia's words, that they are "good and right-minded" in accordance with the Islamic ideals that he has introduced as the basis of government.

Further, it is expected that political parties will continue to be banned, as they have been for six years. General Zia said a few days ago that members of the Pakistan People's Party, which led the agitation that engulfed Sind during the last part of last year, will not be allowed to run for office for 10 years.

The party was the party of the late prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed by General Zia in a coup in 1977 and later executed.

Critics say that under General Zia's proposed governmental structure, the government will control parliament by controlling who can be elected to it. Further, under the plan announced by General Zia, the prime minister will be appointed by the president, who in turn will be selected by the four provincial assemblies. The president would also be commander of the armed forces and would be empowered to dissolve Parliament.

The United States considers the stability of Pakistan important to its interests because of the country's strategic location between Afghanistan and the sea approaches to the Gulf, where much of the West's oil comes from.

The United States is therefore supplying substantial military aid to Pakistan, about \$1 billion, a fact that some observers believe has bolstered General Zia's position.

The uprising began in August as a civil disobedience campaign by an alliance of eight banned political parties, led by the People's Par-

Plan Backed, Lebanese Say

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian and Druze militias have been fighting since last summer. The three main factions affected by the plan are the combined Christian militias that make up the Lebanese Forces, Amal and the largely Druze Progressive Socialist Party.

The Lebanese Forces have approved the plan and the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, has supported it publicly in the past week. He also said he would welcome the stationing of Lebanese Army regulars and policemen in and around the southern suburbs.

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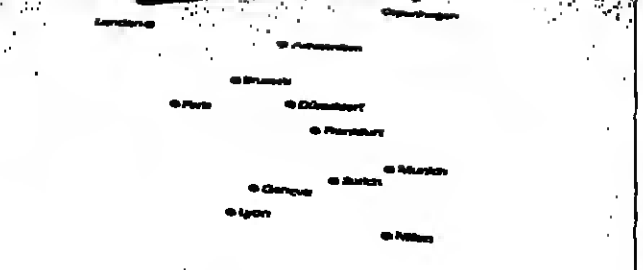
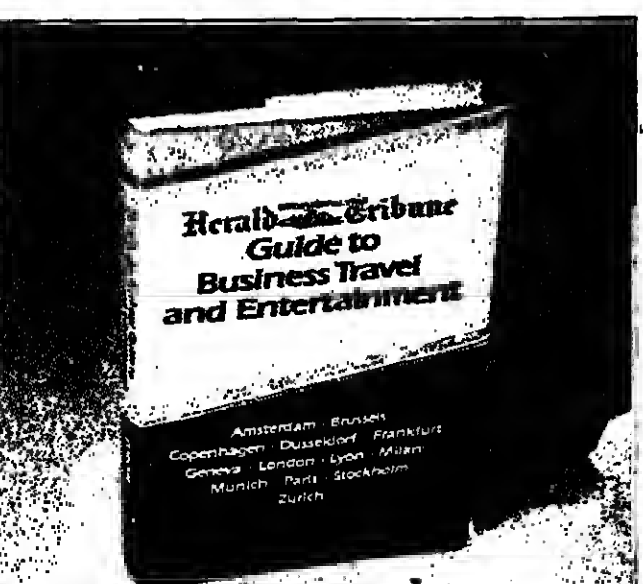
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Ex-Defense Official Charged In U.S. Stock Investigation

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission filed charges Thursday against Paul Thayer, who resigned as deputy defense secretary Wednesday, and eight others with involvement in an alleged insider stock trading scheme.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, charged that Mr. Thayer had improperly disclosed inside information involving proposed acquisitions by LTV Corp., Allied Corp. and Anheuser-Busch Cos. before going to the Pentagon. Mr. Thayer said on the boards of all three companies before taking the defense post last January.

The SEC seeks a court order requiring the defendants to give up profits gained through insider trading. In a statement issued by the defense department when he resigned, Mr. Thayer, 64, declared the allegations "entirely without merit." His resignation is effective Jan. 12.

According to the lawsuit, a group of defendants who made stock in-

vestments based on inside tips got more than \$1.9 million in profits. They traded in the stock of LTV, Grumman Corp., Supron Energy Corp., Campbell Taggart Inc. and Bendix Corp., it added.

The lawsuit also charged that Mr. Thayer disclosed inside information involving "increased earnings and the reinstitution of dividends" by LTV.

The other defendants were identified as Sandra K. Ryno, 38, identified as a former LTV receptionist; Billy Bob Harris, 44, a broker in the Dallas office of A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc.; Gayle L. Schroeder, 46, chairman of banks that lent money to Mr. Thayer to buy securities; Malcolm B. Davis, 48, president of the Pios Inc. insurance agency; Doyle L. Sharp, 52, a Dallas doctor; Julie Williams, 26, of Dallas; Julia D. Rooker, 37, an airline flight attendant; and William H. Mathis, 45, an Atlanta stockbroker.

Replacement Search
Fred Hitt of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger, who consistently delegates the day-to-day duties of managing the Pentagon to his second-in-command, is without a deputy for the second time in 12 months. Mr. Thayer took up his post after Mr. Weinberger's confident and first deputy, Frank C. Carlucci, left to enter private industry. Defense Department officials said that a qualified replacement may be difficult to find with only one year of President Ronald Reagan's term left.

Mr. Weinberger rarely participates in the deliberations of the Defense Resources Board, the Pentagon council that shapes the military budget request. Officials said Mr. Thayer had skillfully chaired its meetings in December and his absence could cause problems if the White House demands more cutbacks this month in the Pentagon's proposed budget for 1985.

"This is always a hardball time," one official said. "His leaving could have a big impact, especially at this late stage of the game." Although Washington has often looked to major military contrac-



Paul Thayer

tors for talent for the deputy's position, several Pentagon officials said no leading executive was likely to take the post for so short a time.

Speculation at the Pentagon centered on current officials, including William Howard Taft 4th, the department's top lawyer. Air Force Secretary John O. Marsh Jr., and Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics.

New Heterosexual AIDS Case Reported

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New evidence has emerged that acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, can be spread heterosexually and transmitted even before a person shows outward manifestations of the disease.

A team of doctors from the University of Miami and the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said the new report, released Wednesday in the January issue of The Annals of Internal Medicine, involved a hemophilic who was believed to have passed the disease to his wife. Previous cases of AIDS being transmitted heterosexually involved female sexual partners of male intravenous drug abusers and bisexuals.

The report involves two of the most unusual cases of AIDS yet reported: those of a Florida couple in their 70s who had been married for 50 years. The cases involved two of the oldest victims of the disease, and doctors were led to the diagnoses in both cases by an autopsy performed on the husband.

The husband came down with overt symptoms of AIDS last January and died in May. He is believed to have contracted the disease from injections of a blood product known as factor VIII, which he took to prevent excessive bleeding.

The wife caught the illness from her husband, the researchers believe, although she developed it a full year earlier, in January 1982. She is alive but still suffering from AIDS. No cure has been found for the disease, which experts say is invariably fatal.

It is not uncommon among people who suffer from an infectious disease, as AIDS is suspected of being, for the causative organism to be spread by victims before they develop its manifestations. Many researchers suspect AIDS is caused by an infectious agent, presumably a virus, which may be spread by blood, blood products, blood-con-

taminated needles or sexual contact.

In this case, since the wife was not a member of any group considered at risk for the disease, researchers led by Dr. Arthur E. Pitkin of the University of Miami concluded that she had acquired the disease from her husband, presumably through sexual intercourse.

The husband was one of 21 hemophiliacs thought to have acquired AIDS from injections of the factor VIII blood product. The husband and wife said they had intercourse only with each other. "We determined that her only apparent risk factor was sexual intercourse once every two to three months with her husband," the authors said.

In January 1982 the wife developed thrush, a fungal infection. She also developed a fungal infection in her fingers, and fatigue. The thrush responded to drug treatment but returned whenever treatment was stopped. In January 1983 she began to experience episodes of diarrhea. AIDS was not then considered as a diagnosis.

About the same time her husband became ill with fever, cough, malaise, progressive weakness and weight loss. He entered a Florida

hospital in April and died three weeks later from a pneumonia whose cause was not determined.

An autopsy, however, showed that he had died of pneumonia caused by the microbe pneumocystis carinii, which frequently affects AIDS patients, but few others. Given the patient's other ailments, the AIDS diagnosis only then became apparent.

In June the wife entered another Florida hospital because of fever, cough and shortness of breath. She also developed pneumonia that was found to be caused by pneumocystis carinii. Tests showed she had the type of abnormality of her T-lymphocytes that occurs in AIDS.

Epidemiologists from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta joined the investigation seeking clues as to how the wife might have acquired AIDS. There had been no previous reports of female sexual partners of hemophiliacs contracting AIDS.

The epidemiologists excluded all conventional ways of getting the disease. The wife denied using illicit drugs and ever injecting her husband with the factor VIII treatment for his hemophilia. She had not received any blood transfusions, not stuck herself with a needle used in her husband's care, and

had not shared a toothbrush or razor with her husband. She had no known contact with anyone in a risk group.

Such groups include homosexual or bisexual men, intravenous drug abusers, hemophiliacs, and recent immigrants from Haiti.

Dr. Pitkin also said it was theoretically possible but very unlikely that the wife might have developed AIDS first through an unknown source and transmitted the disease to her husband.

Kenneth Sitzberger, 38, An Olympic Diver, Dies

CORONADO, California — Kenneth Sitzberger, 38, winner of an Olympic gold medal for springboard diving in 1964, died at a hospital here after his wife found him unconscious and breathing irregularly in his bedroom, police said.

At first it was thought Mr. Sitzberger, who died Monday, had suffered a stroke or cerebral hemorrhage, police said Wednesday. But an autopsy indicated he had suffered a head injury. (UPI, AP)

After U.S. Demand on Death Squads, El Salvador to Send 2 Officers Abroad

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Following U.S. demands to curb death squad activity, the Salvadoran Army is reassigning two military officers to posts abroad, they said. The intelligence unit linked by U.S. officials to death squads.

The two, Major José Ricardo Pozo, former intelligence chief of the Treasury Police, and Lieutenant Colonel Aristides Márquez, former head of intelligence for the National Police, will be assigned to Salvadoran government posts outside the country at an unspecified date, an army spokesman, Ricardo Cienfuegos, said Wednesday.

Major Pozo will be sent to the Salvadoran Embassy in Paraguay as a military attaché, the army spokesman announced. It was not known where Colonel Márquez would be assigned. Both men were transferred from their intelligence jobs to other posts in a November shakeup of military leaders.

U.S. officials have linked intelligence units of both the Treasury and National Police with death squads formed in the mid-1970s.

Vice President George Bush, on a visit to El Salvador last month, pressed the Salvadoran government to end death squad activity. He offered increased military aid as an incentive.

The Salvadoran Defense Ministry denied that the transfer of Major Pozo and Colonel Márquez was linked to U.S. demands, which have been opposed by some Salvadoran rightists and army officers.

"So far as I know, the decision was made because the minister of defense decided, not because of American pressure," Mr. Cienfuegos said. "It's because the minister of defense considers it good for the armed forces."

One high-ranking army officer complained, "I hold that what's being asked is something without precedence and something that should not have been done."

U.S. officials have responded cautiously to the Pozo and Márquez orders and other recent moves by the army to deal with officers publicly identified with the death squads.

"Some progress has been made,

and there is more that can be done," a U.S. official said.

Still expected are the arrests or expulsions of suspected civilian death squad members and a ban on secret arrests by security agents.

Ridding the country of civilian extremists is a vexing problem for the government, U.S. officials maintain, because technically the army has no authority over them. "All they can do is call the men and suggest that maybe it would be better if they left the country voluntarily," one diplomat said.

In another development, it was disclosed that leftist guerrillas had released 42 soldiers captured in an assault on an army brigade headquarters near the town of El Paraiso last week.

The captives were taken to the town of Tejutla on Tuesday night and turned over to the local parish priests, the Defense Ministry said. The men had been stripped of their uniforms and wore only underwear, Mr. Cienfuegos added.

The army general staff was reported to be investigating failures of defense in El Paraiso, where more than 100 soldiers were killed.

Reagan Seeks Savings on Hospital Care

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will ask Congress to revise the Medicare program so that elderly people would have to pay more for the first weeks of hospital care, but in return the government would provide greater protection against the costs of a long illness, according to administration officials.

Government actuaries say that without fundamental changes, Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund will run out of money by 1990. The program pays hospital and doctors bills for 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people. Since 1970, federal outlays for the program have been rising at an annual rate of nearly 18 percent.

Budget documents given to some Republican members of Congress on Tuesday show that under current law, Medicare would cost \$68.4 billion in the fiscal year 1985, which starts Oct. 1. Administration proposals would reduce this figure by 3 percent, to \$66.3 billion, substantially more than the \$59.8 billion projected for fiscal 1984.

Under current law, a Medicare patient must pay a deductible, now \$356, for the first day in a hospital, but there is no charge for the next 59 days. For days 61 through 90, the daily charge is equal to 25 percent of the deductible. If further hospitalization is required, the beneficiary must pay a daily charge equal to at least half the deductible, and the patient must pay the entire cost after 150 days.

Under the Reagan proposal, the patient would have to pay the same first-day deductible. For the next two weeks, there would be a daily charge equal to 8 percent of the deductible. For the 16th through the 60th day, the daily charge would be 5 percent of the deductible, and the government would pay all hospital costs after two months.

A Medicare patient who spends five months in the hospital would pay \$13,500 under current law, compared with about \$1,570 under the administration's proposal.

The budget documents also show that the administration is proposing an 11-percent cutback in welfare and outlays of 4 percent each in nutrition programs, subsidized housing and Medicaid, the health care program for the poor.

Dutch Court Sentences Surinamese in Beer Plot

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — A physician accused of trying to export \$20 million from Heineken Breweries by threatening to contaminate its beer was sentenced Thursday to five years in prison.

Herman Doerger, 41, a Surinamese-born physician living in the Netherlands, told the court he had devised the plot to raise money for the government of Surinam's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Dési Bouterse. The court said it had found no proof that Bouterse supporters had been involved in the plot.

Judge Henry P. Nelson ordered the jury to return to court Monday to begin hearing evidence about the penalty.

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Rubin told reporters, "We are very pleased with the verdict and with the finding of one of the special circumstances. I will reserve any further comments on this case and on the evidence until after the penalty phase has concluded."

Paul J. Geragos, Mr. Sassounian's attorney, said he would make no statement about the verdict.

Sarkis Ghazarian, editor of the English-language version of Asbarez, a bilingual newspaper serving the Armenian community, said, "I think the feeling in the community is that, based on the evidence presented, there was reasonable doubt that he was the person that the prosecution was saying was there. I think the community is going to feel very saddened, disappointed. I think the community in general was anticipating vindication of Mr. Sassounian."

U.S. Expected to Shift 2 Leading Latin Envoys

By Joanne O'Connell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two key U.S. ambassadors in Central America are expected to be replaced within the next few months, as soon as suitable reassignments can be found for them, according to State Department and congressional sources.

Anthony C.E. Quintano in Nicaragua and Frederic L. Chapin in Guatemala have been controversial during their tenure. Administration critics charge that they are the latest of several ambassadors to be removed for insufficient devotion to Reagan administration policy in the region.

Ambassadors Deane R. Hinton in El Salvador and Francis J. McNeil in Costa Rica were replaced last year, allegedly for similar reasons.

The State Department reaffirmed its support for Mr. Quintano on Wednesday and denied published reports that Henry A. Kissinger, the head of a bipartisan commission on policy in Central America, had recommended Mr. Quintano's removal. But officials said privately that they would not be surprised if Mr. Quintano is reassigned shortly.

Similarly, Mr. Chapin is reported to be "getting ready to wind things up" there and return to Washington for reassignment.

Both diplomats have been in their current positions for about two years, the standard stay in posts where there is considerable personal danger or strong controversy over U.S. activities.

Mr. Quintano, 49, a Foreign Service officer since 1959 and an expert on terrorism, has long been known for his candor and accessibility, traits that won him praise from liberals and others normally critical of the Reagan administration.

He is known to have opposed the administration's allegations of anti-Semitism in Nicaragua last year and has consistently voiced to visitors a description of the leftist Sandinist government that many visitors found more conciliatory than the Reagan line.

Mr. Chapin, 54, a 30-year veteran of the Foreign Service, has been in the United States since November. His prolonged absence from his post is described by diplomatic sources in Guatemala as a message of U.S. displeasure to Guatemala's rightist military government over continuing violence against civilians there.



Frederic L. Chapin

He went to Guatemala in mid-1981 and frequently has been characterized by liberals outside the government as ineffective and frustrated in his efforts to curb human rights abuses.

Mr. Chapin will return shortly to Guatemala. State Department officials said. But another source with close ties to the Reagan administration said the trip would serve only to end Mr. Chapin's tour of duty. He is expected to be reassigned within three months.

U.S. Envoy Holds Round of Talks With Nicaraguans

United Press International

MANAGUA — Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, met Thursday with Nicaraguan officials. He also saw representatives of the business community and church who oppose the Sandinist regime.

Mr. Stone talked for one hour with Foreign Minister Miguel Ángel Brodin and Nicaraguan's ambassador to the United Nations, Victor Hugo Tinoco, during the morning. He then joined opposition leaders for lunch.

In Mr. Stone's latest tour of the region, he has visited Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica and was scheduled to depart later Thursday for Colombia, a member of the Contadora group seeking regional peace.

Ministers from the Contadora group — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — plan to meet in Panama this weekend to discuss a peace plan for Central America.

Armenian Is Convicted In U.S. Killing of Turk

By Robert W. Stewart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Harry M. Sassounian, an Armenian immigrant from Lebanon, has been found guilty of murder in the first-degree of the Turkish consul general, Kemal Arkan, who was shot and killed in Los Angeles in 1982.

A jury in Los Angeles County Superior Court also found Wednesday that Mr. Sassounian, 20, killed Mr. Arkan, 54, because of his nationality. Because of that special circumstance, Mr. Sassounian could face the death penalty or life in prison without the possibility of parole.

The district attorney, Luel Rubin, charged that Mr. Sassounian, a resident of nearby Pasadena, and at least one accomplice killed Mr. Arkan.

Dutch Ground 30 F-16 Jets

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Air Force has grounded about 30 of its 93 U.S.-made General Dynamics F-16 fighter-jets because of defects in the aircraft's engine cooling system, the Defense Ministry said Thursday. Only aircraft that had more than 200 flight hours were grounded, the ministry said.

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South Africa in Angola

United Press International

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Ministers from the Contadora group — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — plan to meet in Panama this weekend to discuss a peace plan for Central America.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stone praised the Contadora initiatives and said President Ronald Reagan's support for the group's effort shows he does not seek a military solution in the region, as critics claim.

Angola may ask Cuban troops to help it fight South African forces in the country, a Pretoria government official said in a statement reported from the United Nations in New York.

Angola's ambassador to the U.N., Eusebio de Figueiredo, said his country is "free to call on all countries to defend our sovereignty, the wish of our people, the wish of our

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Call Pretoria to Account

South Africa now pays the Reagan administration the cheeky compliment of using the invasion of Grenada to justify its aerial bombardment of Angola. "As little as the United States can afford a Grenada sitting on its doorstep," says the chief of South Africa's defense forces, "so little can we allow to our bordering territories the enemies of the people that we are protecting to have a carte blanche."

One needs to sort this out to grasp the logic. What South Africa is "protecting" is Namibia, a territory that it has illegally occupied since 1949. It has ignored a World Court ruling to that effect and has stonewalled international efforts to make Namibia independent in an orderly way.

Instead of disengaging, it looks to be digging in indefinitely and is spending \$1.5 billion a year to make war on Namibian guerrillas based in neighboring Angola — who say they are ready to participate in internationally supervised elections to apportion power to an independent Namibia. But because the insurgents' political arm, the South-West African People's Organization, would probably win that vote, Pretoria has stalled every effort to end the war fairly. And now South Africa

insists that a settlement is contingent on Angolan agreement to rid itself of 20,000 Cubans. Whatever the wisdom of relying on the Cubans, Angola has a sovereign right to do so. South Africa can claim no such right for perpetuating its rule in Namibia. Yet the Reagan administration has unwisely agreed that a "parallel" Cuban withdrawal is a necessary condition for Namibian independence.

The rationale for thus catering to South Africa was the belief that a friendly nudge would accomplish more than the Carter administration's hostile threats. But this "constructive engagement" has done nothing except encourage warfare against Angola. France has withdrawn in despair from the meetings of the Western mediation group on Namibia organized by the United States; it also includes Britain, West Germany and Canada. Plainly, the Reagan administration's efforts at conciliation have been construed by South Africa as weakness. Feeling globally protected by the United States, the Pretoria regime feels free to pursue its outlaw ways.

It needs to be called to account.
—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Recovery at Risk

As the second year of the economic recovery begins, it seems to be following the conventional pattern. The very high growth rates of the past spring and summer evidently dropped in the past several months, the Commerce Department has said in its preliminary estimates of the autumn quarter. The inflation rate has been running along at about 5 percent a year since last spring — not dramatic, but a good deal higher than it ought to be at this stage of the cycle. In the second year it is very likely to start moving up again.

President Reagan has given himself almost no flexibility on economic policy. He will not hear of a tax bill, at least before the election, which means no changes before fiscal 1986 at the earliest. There will be no significant changes in spending, either — they would have to start with the defense budget, and he has ruled that out. Since this means no improvement in the deficit, he is giving the Federal Reserve Board hardly any room for maneuver on monetary policy and the interest rates.

Thus immobilized, the government would be unable to respond to sudden changes that may arise elsewhere. From where? Perhaps from the foreign investors who have been sending in enormous sums; if that flow were to

stop, strange things would begin to happen to the U.S. dollar and inflation. Or perhaps the shock would come from the financial markets, where a sudden surge of interest rates is very possible in the second year of the recovery.

As a candidate Mr. Reagan charged that a succession of administrations had depended too heavily on deficits and consumer spending to keep the economy expanding. It was bad for productive investment and it was inflationary, he said. He was right. But the present recovery is very much like the Carter recovery, in the sense that it is being pushed along by the force of a large deficit. The chief difference is that interest rates are much higher now than they were during the Carter recovery. That will inevitably discourage investment.

In the coming months the administration will frequently invite attention to its success in leading America back to prosperity. This recovery is certainly better than no recovery — but it is precisely the kind that Mr. Reagan correctly denounced four years ago. He spoke in those days of an expansion that would be led by an investment boom expanding the country's productive capacity. That kind of recovery continues to elude the country.
—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

1984: Choices for the Kremlin

For the inner Kremlin circle the new year does not look all that hopeful. Hampered by an absentee leader, confronted by political defeats on European disarmament, faced with setbacks in the once-promising Caribbean, burdened with an apparently insoluble Polish problem, wrestling with an economy that no amount of centralized direction seems to be able to rejuvenate and struggling additionally with the complications presented by China and Islam, the Kremlin bosses will have to reach decisions in 1984 between the alternatives of détente and confrontation, between allocating more resources to the civilian economy or to armaments, between the methods of political flexibility and military threat, and between reaching an understanding with the United States or continuing to speculate that German nuclear use will produce dividends for Moscow in the longer term.
—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Gemayel Should Be Warned

The United States, France, Italy and Britain are facing a rising tide of domestic criticism of the continued presence of their troops in Lebanon. The troops cannot remain in Beirut forever, or continue to suffer casualties to the sole name of preventing worse atrocities.

As the United States should have learned from those who tried previously, Lebanon is not susceptible to militarily imposed solutions. The main thrust of American and European policy in Lebanon must be aimed at achieving some momentum toward a political understanding, while acting militarily only in direct and immediate defense of the peacekeeping forces. To this end, the four partners should make clear to President Gemayel of Lebanon that there is a limit to the amount of time he can be allowed before demonstrating more clearly his willingness to accept greater power-sharing with the Lebanese communities. The United States has also to act decisively to improve its relations with Syria.
—The Financial Times (London).

UNESCO, 'Grenada of the UN'

The United States has been driven to the brink of withdrawal not merely by attacks on the Western press but by the earnest of a particular species of Third Worldism which has been ably supported by the Soviet Union. Within the [UNESCO] secretariat, advocates of this Third Worldism have sometimes achieved disproportionate advancement at the expense of Western candidates. It is not difficult to understand America's reluctance to carry on funding programs she cannot control.
—The Daily Telegraph (London).

A State Department official said no single provocation had driven the administration to the barricades: "We're not waiting for one big mushroom cloud. UNESCO is sick and dying of politicization." But Charles W. Maynes, editor of Foreign Policy (and assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs under Jimmy Carter), had a different explanation for the administration's timing. "They've found the smallest, weakest international organization to attack," he said. "UNESCO is the Grenada of the UN."
—Newsweek (New York).

The real trouble with UNESCO lies at headquarters, which spends too much on itself at the expense of its programs in the field. Yet these have managed to do a lot of good in disseminating scientific information, and millions around the world would not be able to read and write but for UNESCO's education schemes. There is an unanswerable case for reform, and also for the removal of as many UN officials as possible from their cushy billets in the West to places which receive, rather than give, international aid. The Americans could have achieved more by staying in and cutting their contribution by way of protest. As it is, instead of firing a warning shot they may have loosed off a torpedo. Britain, the prime mover in founding UNESCO, should not follow suit and thus connive at killing the patient in order to effect a long overdue cure.
—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Religious Riots in Bengal

CALCUTTA — The religious riots here have taken a graver turn. A mob of Hindus attacked the mosque at Titagarh, destroyed the sacred fittings and demolished the walls. The body of a Mohammedan killed in the attack was found among the ruins. The outrage has inflamed the Mohammedans on both sides of the Hooghly River and numbers of mill hands have surrounded Titagarh, which is not protected by police and military. Isolated combats between groups of Hindus and Mohammedans are taking place in the disturbed locality, and the respectable Hindu residents are fleeing into Calcutta. The newspapers agree that the situation is grave, as crowds of Mohammedans make their way to Titagarh from all sides.

1934: China Is Taking Up Sports

PEIPING — China is going athletic. That represents a revolutionary change in a land only recently addicted to sports pages, golf courses, tennis courts, playing fields, swimming pools and running tracks. For centuries the Chinese regarded physical exertion as fit only for the lowly. A writer in "The Chinese Republic," weekly magazine published in Shanghai, says: "The turn to athletics in China has a great meaning. It bespeaks the temper of a humiliated, disillusioned people that whatever their past, it never is too late to make amends and that they are going to train the bodies no less than the minds of the succeeding generations for the arduous and gigantic task of securing racial survival and prosperity."



'Comin' Through'

To Succeed, Arafat and Hussein Need America

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

The Dec. 22 meeting between Yasser Arafat and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak was a turning point toward the possibility of peace in the Middle East.

The Arab world has come to realize that the most Palestinians, including those living on the West Bank and in Gaza, are willing to make a bid for a peaceful determination of their future. This may entail a process of rebuilding a regional order, a process shattered by Israeli policies after Camp David.

If Mr. Arafat is willing to support King Hussein's efforts for peace to a modified version of the Reagan initiative, they will have the support of Egypt, Iraq, North Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan. The radicals are on the sidelines, doubting the intentions of the United States.

This sets up a difficult test for U.S. resolve, especially in an election year. It also increases the risk for King Hussein and Mr. Arafat. The United States first needs to take a stand on the major point that has blocked the Camp David process: Israel's settlement policy in Gaza and on the West Bank. If

America exerts its leverage to stop expansion of the settlements, then King Hussein and Mr. Arafat can point to a tangible result of their joint risk-taking toward building a durable peace process.

Second, Washington has to demonstrate its resolve to pursue peace negotiations in an evenhanded way to an election year by elevating the issue to one of bipartisan concern. Third, America has to learn that Arab states and Palestinian policies can be sustained only by accomplishing solid results for the Palestinians.

Accordingly, Egypt has refrained from asking Mr. Arafat to make concessions. While the Palestinians work at defining their strategy for peace, Egypt will have to cooperate with other parties in the region to correct the imbalance that has brought the current chaos.

If the United States wishes to withdraw from this chaos, the Reagan administration must undertake vigorous efforts to tackle the major question behind the Lebanon conflict: the Palestinian destiny. Such efforts will require minimum vulnerability to domestic American pressure. The main problem is time.

By Hamdi Saleh

After the long conflict with Syria Mr. Arafat needs a few months to consolidate support. By spring Jordan may feel it has a strong enough mandate to approach the dormant Reagan initiative. Even if King Hussein acted quickly, without the formality of an Arab summit, the Reagan administration would be put on the spot, faced with the test of moderating the Israeli settlement policy. Can it dare such a showdown before the election?

If not, the moderate states will have been burned. If they bend toward the Reagan initiative and Israel rebuffs it, lack of tangible success will play into the radicals' hands.

Only a visionary peace process will calm Lebanon and enable the United States to withdraw its marines. If this is pursued in conjunction with success in getting Israel to agree to drop further expansion of its settlements, the detailed peace process in the Middle East will be back on the track.

The writer, on leave from the Egyptian Foreign Service, is doing research at Harvard. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

America and UNESCO: Sulking Isn't the Answer

By Jean-Pierre Cot

The writer is France's representative on the UNESCO Executive Council.

PARIS — The government of the United States has notified the director general of UNESCO of its decision to pull out next Dec. 31. The blow to the organization is a devastating one in financial terms, since the United States contributes 25 percent to the budget. But it is perhaps even more devastating in terms of intellectual contribution. American scientists, teachers, artists and journalists are necessary to UNESCO. Their absence would cripple it.

The American criticisms of UNESCO are serious. We share some of these concerns, feeling, for instance, that certain management bolts could be tightened. But our balance sheet is distinctly positive — in favor of the director general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, as a man of remarkable stature, and of the work achieved.

I am puzzled by the U.S. attitude. The last general conference, in November, moved in the right direction. The general debate was politically calm despite the turmoil in the world. No specific mention of Israel was made. The flare-up on the Grenada issue — inevitable, given the timing — did not turn to the disadvantage of the U.S. delegation, and everybody praised the studious, businesslike atmosphere of the conference.

On the communication issue, the U.S. delegation made no reservations whatever. The text adopted on this point makes no reference to any sort of international code that would restrict the freedom of the press.

The United States alone voted against the budget, all the other Western nations either voting for it or abstaining. Everybody paid tribute to the director general for having made great efforts to accommodate the Western views by accepting the so-called "Nordic compromise."

In his last speech, the head of the American delegation, Edmund P. Hennelly, promised a "loyal opposition." Slamming the door does not exactly fit that description. If the intention of the United States is to encourage reforms, the moment does not seem well chosen. UNESCO procedures are such that there will be no specific opportunity to act upon U.S. suggestions in the coming year. The medium-term program, setting the policies of the organization for the next four years, has just been adopted with the consensus of the U.S. government. The budget voted upon last November, will not come up again until November 1985. The executive council has no powers to deal with the question.

Diplomacy and discussions certainly will go on, but I do not see what positive action in the coming year could change the U.S. decision. A major concern is with the U.S. conception of international organizations in general. If America thinks it can get more for its money by bilateral action, it is negating the whole spirit of international community. The same argument can obviously apply to most international organizations — and why not? — to the United Nations itself. The strong isolationist tinge in the decision would be quite alarming if it persisted.

In a period of international tension, closing such an important channel of communication as UNESCO does not seem to be an adequate answer. And what a marvelous opportunity for anti-Americanism, which will develop unchecked within. The friends of America will not have an easy task in the coming years.

All this is related to the issue of the Third World "automate majority." UNESCO is one of the institutions of the UN system most prone to Third World influence. Its director general is an important intellectual of the

Third World. Its programs are largely tuned to Third World needs, such as literacy and conservation of cultural monuments. It is an important channel for official development aid. If the West does not fully play the card of the Third World in such an organization, it stands to lose a great deal of influence in the science of climate. Due respect should be paid to major contributors, to their advice and

to their legitimate influence, as was the case at the last general conference in November. We should strive to use this influence, not to abandon it.

The answer to UNESCO's problems is more U.S. presence, not less. The U.S. delegation should be reinforced in quality and numbers so as to have more influence on the concept and execution of programs. A hard-nosed attitude would certainly

be welcome to help UNESCO overcome its problems and fulfill its purpose in the spirit of its charter. But that sort of long-term effort is incompatible with the present decision.

A reversal of the U.S. decision to leave the organization would be welcomed by America's friends not only because of the values the United States has contributed to UNESCO but because of the specific responsibilities of America on the world scene. On an essential issue such as this, sulking is not the answer.
The Washington Post.

UNESCO: American Science Needs It

By A.K. Solomon

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Whatever its political merits, withdrawal from UNESCO will deal a serious blow to the scientific community of the United States. American science needs the international network provided by UNESCO.

Some sciences are international in nature and cannot be pursued effectively within a single nation, as, for example, the earth sciences, oceanography and the science of climate. Many projects depend inescapably upon UNESCO, because data in remote regions of the world can best be obtained with the cooperation of foreign governments. The United States does not enjoy access to all countries, and there is no nexus of multinational cooperative agreements in science that can supplant UNESCO's.

If UNESCO were to suspend cooperation with American scientists after U.S. withdrawal, the first casualty might be U.S. participation in projects of the World Climate Research Program. That program has designed two major global experiments, measuring ocean circulation and interactions of the ocean and the atmosphere, that require cooperative government support of research vessels. Experiments will shed light on the "greenhouse effect," a subject of considerable interest to U.S. citizens.

Another possible casualty would

be the U.S. geological community's participation in the International Geological Correlation Program.

UNESCO aids basic science in America by providing about a third of the support of the International Council of Scientific Unions, the central nongovernmental group that coordinates international scientific affairs. The council is deeply concerned with science in the less developed countries, but its major impact is at the forefront of scientific progress, and hence in the major industrialized countries. If withdrawal from UNESCO jeopardizes relations built up in many joint scientific projects, then American science will suffer.

The National Science Foundation led a review last fall of U.S. participation in UNESCO. Consultants in the U.S. Geological Survey, Agency for International Development, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the State Department. The participants concluded that the scientific interests of the United States clearly warranted continued membership in UNESCO.

Furthermore, a review group convened by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that the benefits

to American science of membership in UNESCO significantly outweighed the political costs.

In the months to come, the United States should take the initiative — in the field of science — in developing new UNESCO projects and strengthening existing ones.

UNESCO particularly needs help to managing its bureaucracy. The United States, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and West European countries, should create an international advisory board, then working with the UNESCO secretariat, would seek out inefficiencies and devise policies to make UNESCO run more smoothly and effectively.

It has taken more than a generation to build a valuable web of interlocking relationships between American scientists and their colleagues abroad, both in and out of government. This is a resource that should not be squandered, regardless of political differences with UNESCO. International science has long recognized that if there were no UNESCO, one would have to be invented.

The writer, emeritus professor of biophysics at the Harvard Medical School, was a scientific member of the United States delegation to UNESCO in 1976 and 1978. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Orwell Still Makes Sense

Regarding "1984: Orwell's 1949 Vision Is a Bad 1983 Forecast" (HT, Dec. 7) by Amnon Rubinstein:

Of course, George Orwell's "1984" may be an exaggerated and over-mature presentation of what can happen to a society. However, a lesson we must learn today is that such tools as computers, communication satellites, highly sensitive cameras and listening devices give government the potential, individually identifiable data that can be used to create an environment of harassment and intimidation, and thereby control.

We have to recognize that government's expanding role as a regulator and distributor of largess gives it new ways to intrude, creating new problems for the protection of privacy. By opening more avenues for collecting information and more decision forums in which it can employ that information, government has broadened enormously its opportunities both to help and to embarrass, harass and injure the individual.

Mr. Rubinstein's closing sentence — "As a yardstick against which we measure the state of our planet, '1984' is becoming less and less relevant" — is naive.

One of the concerns of Congress when it created the U.S. Privacy Pro-

tection Commission in 1975 (on which I had the honor to serve as chairman) was the historical fact that when Hitler's legions were overrunning Europe, the Nazi reign of terror was most effective in those communities where lists of residents were maintained, classifying them by ethnic group, affluence, profession or other designations. People in communities that did not maintain such lists had some opportunity, limited though it was, to save themselves.

If we want guidance on how to deal with the implications of "1984," let us look to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who wrote, "As every man goes through life he fills in a number of dozens of little threads radiating from every man. Those who have access to those threads have the potential power to manipulate the man."

There is a crucial contradiction in Mr. Rubinstein's argument. The emergence of one particular "fashionable orthodoxy" known as the peace movement may undermine the very existence of Western European democracy, ultimately threatening the Continent with an Orwellian future.

DAVID F. LINOWES
Professor of Political Economy
and Public Policy
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

In the strategic context, the Soviet Union may feel that it can achieve the splitting of the Atlantic alliance and the subsequent Finlandization of Western Europe by utilizing the politically disruptive peace campaigners and their distorted anti-American views of international relations.

The stark reality is that Western Europe shares the Eurasian land mass with the Soviet Union, an authoritarian state that is wedded to a messianic ideology. Indeed, Orwell's superstate of "1984" came into being with the annexation of Western Europe by the Soviet bloc.

ANTHONY PAUL MARTIN,
London.

UNESCO: A Blunder

Leaving UNESCO would be a terrible blunder. The people of the Third World look to UNESCO for a solution of their many problems, and the United States would now be blamed when many UNESCO projects remain incomplete.

Yes, the Soviet Union has used UNESCO to enhance its position to the Third World. But U.S. withdrawal would only compound the mistake of letting the Soviets outmaneuver America in reaping the diplomatic benefits of UNESCO's programs.

DONALD D. SCHULTZ,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Bring Back Democracy In Nigeria

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In the years immediately after John Updike published his 1978 novel, "The Coup," satirizing Africa's totalitarian-prone societies, readers could take comfort from the knowledge that Africa was emerging from a dark age.

In 1980 Zimbabwe became independent after long years of civil war. The war had been ended by negotiations, conducted by the British who had been invited back as part of the constitutional settlement. This appeared to signal to white South Africa that there was a choice: the ballot or the bullet. Africa did not have to be run by sadistic dictators like Idris Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Empire or Idi Amin of Uganda.

Zimbabwe was not alone in seeping to be firmly on democratic rails. In 1979 Bokassa, Amin and Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea were overthrown in quick succession. Ghana and Upper Volta shed military regimes in favor of democracy. But it was Nigeria that was the star of this second democratic phase of independent Africa.

Like most of the other former British and French territories, Nigeria had begun as a democracy. But in most of them the politicians had been overthrown by the military, or the competing parties had been reduced to one monopolistic party, often dominated by a single tribe. Nigeria went through all that plus a vicious civil war. It could, seem, have emerged strengthened to face the problems of an oil-rich but still primarily peasant-based society.

Nigeria is a paradox. It has more problems than any other African country, yet it also possesses a vitality that no other African country has. Although it sits only a few degrees north of the equator, there is a sense of immense energy and entrepreneurial spirit. Nigerians love both creating and solving problems. It seems to be part of the national character.

Lagos was built on an island swamp. In another country its mudflats would make it an impossible place to live. It appears dirty, dank and, to the automobile driver, anarchic. Nevertheless it survives, its inhabitants hanging together, the strong tribal and family ties making the burdens bearable. Always there is that sense of hope in the future.

Nigerians live on hope. This was how they managed to come out of the carnage of the civil war so well. General Yakubu Gowon, the then military ruler, moved quickly, with his policy of reconciliation, to bring the defeated Ibo of Biafra back into the mainstream of Nigerian life.

That policy was continued by all his successors, culminating last year in the return to public office of the Ibo leader, Emeka Ojukwu. He was elected to Parliament for President Shehu Shagari's party. No country in living memory has ever bound the wounds of civil war so quickly.

Hope, too, rather than rational decision-making, governed the expenditure of the vast oil revenues. Not that the Nigerians do not have sophisticated economic managers. But the political pressures to spend quickly and lavishly were hard to resist.

Much of the wealth has been dissipated in an inflationary spiral of big spending. However, even in the recession years life has more than gone on. The black economy has thrived, public works have proceeded apace, the schools are plentiful and full and agriculture, once on the back burner, is beginning to be taken seriously again.

Above all, democracy was reintroduced. General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's last military head of state, engineered its return in 1979 with careful precision. The British constitution was thrown out and an American-type one introduced, more suited to a large and diverse country. It appeared to solve Nigeria's principal political problem of holding a literate and politically sensitive society together without military dictatorship.

The recent general election proved the point. For although there was ballot-rigging, the re-election of President Shagari was not contested in the courts. In the one state election that was taken to court the judges overruled the result and the politicians accepted their verdict.

The decision by Major General Mohammed Buhari to stage a military coup at this stage is not likely in the long run to be a popular one, despite the initial euphoria. No one will deny his critique of poor economic management and corruption, but Nigerians know that the previous military governments had no great success with these problems. They know that the problems transcend the question of type of regime.

If the coup were allowed to stand, it could seal the demise of the second democratic phase in Africa. Zimbabwe is moving toward a one-party state. Democratic efforts in Upper Volta, the Central African Republic and Ghana have come to naught. Uganda is in an appalling mess.

The practical question, that has to be faced is how Nigeria can return to democracy. Nigerians will probably accept no other solution, and for its self-respect Africa badly needs Nigeria to keep the beacon alight.

Since the military has got itself into this corner, the military will have to extricate itself. This may mean calling General Obasanjo out of retirement. Not only did he preside over Nigeria's last return to democracy, but he carries the political weight both at home and abroad to see the country through a difficult period.

Jonathan Power is a freelance writer.

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	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng.	Compos	High	Low	Close	Chng.	Advanced	Close	Prev.		Class	Prev.	Week	Year		Indus	High	Low	Close	Chng.						
ATT W	3272	16 1/2	17 1/4	18 1/4	+ 3/4	1277.22	1281.72	1286.54	1292.24	+ 13.19	Indus	1277.22	1281.72	1286.54	+ 13.19	Advanced	127.4	127.4	127.4		Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Martell & Co.	2746	14 1/2	15 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/2	1281.72	1286.54	1292.24	1297.76	+ 5.52	Indus	1281.72	1286.54	1292.24	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
IBM	1710	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/2	1286.54	1292.24	1297.76	1303.28	+ 5.52	Indus	1286.54	1292.24	1297.76	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Benet P	1918	18 1/2	19 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/2	1292.24	1297.76	1303.28	1308.80	+ 5.52	Indus	1292.24	1297.76	1303.28	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
General	1627	23 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/2	1297.76	1303.28	1308.80	1314.32	+ 5.52	Indus	1297.76	1303.28	1308.80	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Waste	12295	47 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/2	1303.28	1308.80	1314.32	1319.84	+ 5.52	Indus	1303.28	1308.80	1314.32	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	4884	28 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1/2	1308.80	1314.32	1319.84	1325.36	+ 5.52	Indus	1308.80	1314.32	1319.84	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1314.32	1319.84	1325.36	1330.88	+ 5.52	Indus	1314.32	1319.84	1325.36	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1319.84	1325.36	1330.88	1336.40	+ 5.52	Indus	1319.84	1325.36	1330.88	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1325.36	1330.88	1336.40	1341.92	+ 5.52	Indus	1325.36	1330.88	1336.40	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1330.88	1336.40	1341.92	1347.44	+ 5.52	Indus	1330.88	1336.40	1341.92	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1336.40	1341.92	1347.44	1352.96	+ 5.52	Indus	1336.40	1341.92	1347.44	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1341.92	1347.44	1352.96	1358.48	+ 5.52	Indus	1341.92	1347.44	1352.96	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1347.44	1352.96	1358.48	1363.99	+ 5.52	Indus	1347.44	1352.96	1358.48	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1352.96	1358.48	1363.99	1369.51	+ 5.52	Indus	1352.96	1358.48	1363.99	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1358.48	1363.99	1369.51	1375.03	+ 5.52	Indus	1358.48	1363.99	1369.51	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1363.99	1369.51	1375.03	1380.55	+ 5.52	Indus	1363.99	1369.51	1375.03	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1369.51	1375.03	1380.55	1386.07	+ 5.52	Indus	1369.51	1375.03	1380.55	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1375.03	1380.55	1386.07	1391.59	+ 5.52	Indus	1375.03	1380.55	1386.07	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1380.55	1386.07	1391.59	1397.11	+ 5.52	Indus	1380.55	1386.07	1391.59	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1386.07	1391.59	1397.11	1402.63	+ 5.52	Indus	1386.07	1391.59	1397.11	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1391.59	1397.11	1402.63	1408.15	+ 5.52	Indus	1391.59	1397.11	1402.63	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1397.11	1402.63	1408.15	1413.67	+ 5.52	Indus	1397.11	1402.63	1408.15	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1402.63	1408.15	1413.67	1419.19	+ 5.52	Indus	1402.63	1408.15	1413.67	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1408.15	1413.67	1419.19	1424.71	+ 5.52	Indus	1408.15	1413.67	1419.19	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1413.67	1419.19	1424.71	1430.23	+ 5.52	Indus	1413.67	1419.19	1424.71	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1419.19	1424.71	1430.23	1435.75	+ 5.52	Indus	1419.19	1424.71	1430.23	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1424.71	1430.23	1435.75	1441.27	+ 5.52	Indus	1424.71	1430.23	1435.75	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1430.23	1435.75	1441.27	1446.79	+ 5.52	Indus	1430.23	1435.75	1441.27	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1435.75	1441.27	1446.79	1452.31	+ 5.52	Indus	1435.75	1441.27	1446.79	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1441.27	1446.79	1452.31	1457.83	+ 5.52	Indus	1441.27	1446.79	1452.31	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1446.79	1452.31	1457.83	1463.35	+ 5.52	Indus	1446.79	1452.31	1457.83	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1452.31	1457.83	1463.35	1468.87	+ 5.52	Indus	1452.31	1457.83	1463.35	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1457.83	1463.35	1468.87	1474.39	+ 5.52	Indus	1457.83	1463.35	1468.87	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1463.35	1468.87	1474.39	1479.91	+ 5.52	Indus	1463.35	1468.87	1474.39	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1468.87	1474.39	1479.91	1485.43	+ 5.52	Indus	1468.87	1474.39	1479.91	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1474.39	1479.91	1485.43	1490.95	+ 5.52	Indus	1474.39	1479.91	1485.43	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1479.91	1485.43	1490.95	1496.47	+ 5.52	Indus	1479.91	1485.43	1490.95	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	+ 1/2	1485.43	1490.95	1496.47	1501.99	+ 5.52	Indus	1485.43	1490.95	1496.47	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
Chrysler	14134	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2	1490.95	1496.47	1501.99	1507.51	+ 5.52	Indus	1490.95	1496.47	1501.99	+ 5.52	Declined	127.4	127.4	127.4		Unchanged	127.4	127.4	127.4		Indus	25.43	25.43	25.43	+ 1/4					
GM	12465	73 1/4	74 1/4	75																															

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE									
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

"1984" and 400% PROFITS

In 1982, while the Street was mesmerized by Granville, Kaufman, and other professional pessimists, our editors predicted... "THE DOWS WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750". (At the time, the DJ's were hovering around 790.) Our optimism was considered heretical. Even BARRON'S financial pundits were timid, commenting on August 9, 1982 that the "market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". BARRON'S bearishness was shared by the N.Y. TIMES which stated on August 15, 1982 "the bottom has not been reached; the most steel-willed optimists may be about to throw in the towels".

Looking back can be as useless as having Picasso paint Easter eggs. The past is prologue - the epilogue has yet to be written. Despite the fact that the Dows have soared, elements on the Street hibernate in fear, predicting an Apocalypse and citing the dire future postulated by Orwell in his classic novel "1984". Millions have inhaled Orwell's bleak insights. His title, "1984", has become a heretofore conjuring up doomsday images, the common denominator being the suffocation of the Soul.

Granville, Kaufman and their cadres of believers share on phenomenon - all sniff the dark side of human nature. To mention them and Orwell in the same reference is sacrilegious! Still, their impact is a reality; a "reality" we rebuke.

Since January 1982 approximately 85% of equities recommended by F.P.S. have advanced. The model portfolio we structured in October 1982 has escalated 160%, outpacing major market indices. The revolution of "rising expectations" persists; it will catapult the DOWS above 2000.

Our current letter mocks myopic analysts, highlighting stocks that could vault (as have past favorites) 400% or more. Conversely, the report focuses upon bloated equities that could deflate as did APPLE COMPUTER, which we castigated as a "short" and a "lemon" when the darling of growth stock outcasts was seducing investors at \$56. Today's quote? \$23.

This is still the time to buy - not to sigh. NIGHTHAWK is now trading in London and is listed in the Financial Times under Oil. Accumulate special situations before they ignite the Crowd and "short" over-bought securities such as NATIONAL SEMI-CONDUCTOR.

The words of Emerson glow... "The sun shines, there are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works."

For your complimentary copy of this report, please write or telephone...

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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Ralph
by Joseph Fied

Paris, a
by John Russ

PARIS — It is not as if the city is a symbol of...
Paris is a city of contrasts...
The only city in the world...
Paris is a city of contrasts...
The only city in the world...

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I, Ralph — and Leonardo

by Joseph Fitchett

MADSTONE, England — What kind of megalomaniacal illustrator would compare himself to Leonardo da Vinci? Well, for one, a cartoonist.

Already he is celebrated in the United States as the alter ego of the Rolling Stone writer Hunter S. Thompson, his sometime partner in combat journalism whose music reportage has been savagely illustrated by Steadman's drawings — usually a slashing line, a black blot and a frightening sense of red. In Europe, Steadman, 47, looks behind a different reputation as a political cartoonist — some say the most mordant of his generation. Now he is gaining international recognition for his own illustrated books.

"I, Leonardo," just published by Jonathan Cape at £9.95, is an imaginary autobiography — Leonardo filtered through Steadman (and vice versa) — reinterpreting in droll antiquarian language and art of the supreme Renaissance man. Steadman mixes historical fact with a few deliberate mistakes ("to annoy academics," he says, managing to sound warm even at his harshest). The color drawings evoke the brutality and strength that coexist in Renaissance painting and power politics — and they also dramatize the lonely dread of the artist at the feast.

The original drawings for the book, on show this week at the Royal Festival Hall in London, make visitors giggle aloud when they work out a sophisticated visual gag, then catch their breath at a harrowing detail. The show will feature four British before the best drawings are incorporated into Steadman's first major retrospective, planned for Milan, London and Paris this year.

To get inside Leonardo's skin, Steadman spent two years on a painstaking reconstruction of "The Last Supper" on his bedroom wall. A third the original's size and faithful to the point of using egg white to bind the pigments, the bedroom mural has the photograph-

ic immediacy that Leonardo's work must have had for contemporary audiences.

"The painting is a snapshot. Christ has just said, 'One of you will betray me,' and you can see each person's reaction in his hands, including Judas clutching his purse of 30 coins," Steadman says. After working on the project three years, Steadman knows his way around the painting: some expressive gestures he painted intuitively two years ago are only now re-emerging clearly in the original as restorers in Milan retrieve Leonardo's original from centuries of decay and overzealous retouchers.

Steadman is ambivalent about his achievement. "Ever since I started drawing cartoons 20 years ago in newspapers, I've been wanting to do something permanent, something that wouldn't end up as fishwrap."

But he cultivates irreverence. Cloning in front of the painting while having tea, he contrives a pose for a trick self-portrait with painting, a photograph that he delightedly dubs "The Last Cuppa."

He calls his title, "I, Leonardo," an "unforgivable presumption worthy of public horse-whipping." Such deliberately stilted rhetoric is vintage Steadman style, a way of using archaic old-fashioned manners to keep at bay both the rage that leaps out of his drawings and the impulsiveness that drives him into his adventures with Thompson, on drugs and in the streets, from Las Vegas to, most recently, Hawaii.

The son of a Welsh miner's daughter and a traveling salesman, Steadman was marked in childhood by his hatred of a sadistic headmaster. As a form of escapism, Steadman started drawing and obsessively making model airplanes. At 17 he became an apprentice draftsman in an aircraft factory, then swept-dust-store floors, failed to become an air force pilot and wound up at an advertising agency. A correspondence course in art encouraged him to try his hand as a cartoonist in London.

Today, as his career acquires new dimensions and new inventions bubble forth, he cultivates a split in his lifestyle — making forays into the cities to skewer the successful and the smug on both sides of the Atlantic, yet living in the English countryside, surrounded by sheep and family in his house near Maidenhead.

Old Loose Court is a gloomy manor house, modern conveniences on Tudor foundations. His wife, Anna, runs a nursery school on the grounds and Steadman works in a deliriously cluttered ground-floor studio or potter's outside with plants and flying machines (including a copy of Leonardo's that Steadman calls "a beautiful Renaissance bat"). The garbled trees look as though they might have been designed by Steadman, who loves his garden. (He is listed as "gardening correspondent" on the Rolling Stone masthead because he once told the editors that, being good with his hands, he would have been a gardener if the correspondence course — "You, too, can be an artist!" — had not enabled him to make a living with his pen.)

The bold impersonation of Leonardo, like so many of Steadman's satirical devices, means to jolt people into looking at familiar idols with fresh eyes. ("People have become so jaded with television that they don't really look at anything, or rather see anything, any more.")

Leonardo, Steadman says, is "someone we think of as too remote, too like a god, to be dealt with." In fact, the Italian artist was so compulsive about experimenting that his patrons sometimes died before he could finish a commission. He was "a bloke paralyzed with doubt, haunted by darkness, tantalized by half-glimpsed possibilities." Leonardo's notebooks, containing his glimmerings, were scattered after his death for 400 years; when he was rediscovered, his dreams — including flying machines — had already materialized.

The fascination with Leonardo stems from an earlier Steadman book about another visionary, Sigmund Freud, whom Steadman regards as a kindred spirit because of his lifelong fascination with jokes. A biography of elaborate visual jokes, it was a critical success — Steadman was voted Illustrator of the Year by the American Institute of Graphic Arts four years ago — but it quickly went out of print. ("I'm badly published. Companies issue my work then go bankrupt, leaving me nothing, not even copies of the book, only lawyers' fees. Hunter is right: Lawyers are the criminal class.")

It was Freud who called Leonardo "a man who woke up in the dark." Steadman sees Leonardo as the great precursor, awake in a sleeping world and surrounded by bigotry and ignorance — "a man who had telephone numbers, but no telephone." He had the intuitive power, he says, to capture human nature as it really is, cutting through the Renaissance's pretentious tendency to idealize, yet his painterly gifts rendered these bleak insights with supreme beauty, setting artistic standards for all time.

Leonardo's great rival, Michelangelo, arouses only scorn to Steadman. "A hustler, the Renaissance's company man, compulsively doing his thing, producing larger-than-life, muscled-out faggots to satisfy his patrons' sense of ostentation as power," Leonardo, in contrast, "is the Renaissance, with its doubts, its illuminating possibilities, its such numerous insights, such unrelenting tinkering, that much of the work can never get finished. Yet he has such quiet self-confidence, following his own road, that it drives his rivals crazy," he says.

In other words, Leonardo incarnates the modernism, the versatility and the sense of art as quest, that is emerging in Steadman's own work.

Leonardo offers a parable of the artist in a turbulent, materialistic era; he also possesses another trait that clearly fascinates Steadman: the repressed genius who is morbidly sensitive about his own sexuality. Pungent drawings allude to Leonardo's alleged homosexuality, brothel scenes are drawn with Swiftian revulsion for the human body. And in his book he lets Leonardo fly, soaring over Florence like a bat in his flying machine. "I wanted him to achieve his dream."



A Steadman view of the experimenting Leonardo, done too late for the book.

Another thing Steadman admires in Leonardo is his belief in improvisation. "The great finds happen," he says, "when you aren't expecting anything, planning something or consciously looking for it." Tying with a cast-off drawing from the book that shows a visibly but inexplicably excited Leonardo, Steadman starts to sketch, blackening Leonardo's fingers and grandly ignoring an ink blot.

Looking for a way to occupy those mobile hands, Steadman shakes his head while the pen hovers, waiting, then slashes down a yoyo ("Leonardo would have liked that, yes, but"). Suddenly, Steadman draws another yoyo, this one flying upward, yes, winged of course. "That's the one that got away from the book," Steadman abruptly decides. "You'd better publish it so that it is at least copyrighted."

The economy, the element of chance in all of it, seem to please and somehow reassure him. You're only as good as your last mark, he says.

Such daily inspiration is essential for Steadman on the rising tide of his success. U.S. and European promotional tours for "Leonardo" (including a TV film about the three-year project) overlap with the just-released and best-selling book "The Curse of Lono," the hysterical Steadman-Thompson rampage through Hawaii. He is also doing the storyboard for an animated film about George Orwell's "Animal Farm," planning a TV film about face-painting (a new Steadman medium, discovered during a party at his wife's nursery school) — and writing a musical about Leonardo (he wants Rod Stewart to play the title role). He still finds time for the exorbitant drawings for charitable appeals that unsettle readers of London dailies at the holiday season.

The acclaim is a new peak for Steadman ("For the first time, I'm turning things down"). Although his scathing line drawings have been appearing in Britain for 20 years, people still confuse him with Ronald Searle or even Gerald Scarfe — a source of irritation to Steadman's fans.

"Ralph's work has so much more scope in

technique, variety and imaginative ambition," says Bernard Stone, a London bookseller and artist publisher who wrote some of the children's stories Steadman illustrated.

It was at Stone's bookshop, Turret Books, that Steadman in the 1960s first encountered many of the British poets who, then as today, use the shop as a lending library. Many are published by Stone — often illustrated by Steadman. Together, Stone and Steadman own the Stemm Press, which prints some of Steadman's more ambitious works. Their range reflects his sympathy with minorities and growing fascination with baroque art forms; illustrations for a book by the rogue Irish writer Brian O'Flann, a book on Israel with the novelist Alan Sillitoe, a Gothic tale with the poet Ted Hughes, illustrations of Lewis Carroll's work.

It all started in 1959, he recalls, "when I was flogging cartoons in Fleet Street, and everybody was saying, 'You'll have to tone this down.'" Finally, Private Eye took on this scurrilous social critic, at £5 for the first cartoon.

A turning point came when a short-lived British literary magazine, Scanlon's, teamed him with Hunter Thompson for a story on the Kentucky Derby. Instead of covering the race, they reported on their own drunken adventures. Gonzo journalism was born and went on to prove itself in the "Fear and Loathing" books by the pair on Las Vegas and the 1972 presidential campaign trail and now Hawaii.

Those fast-living American years separate the Steadman of his old London haunts and Steadman today, father of five children and master of Old Loose Court. Looking very American in his running shoes, very mid-Atlantic in his neat, comfortable clothes and untraceable soft-toned accent, and very thoughtful with his prematurely white hair, he is fascinated and repelled by the violence and exuberance of American street life.

"I've crossed the Atlantic, several million people over there know me," he says. Yet much of his best work is not popular with American

audiences. Most of his children's books are not published in the United States, apparently because publishers find them irrelevant about such serious subjects as astronauts.

Bonded by this ferocity (and some had drug experiences that have converted Steadman to booze), his friendship with Thompson remains deep — and sometimes difficult even for the subtle Steadman to manage. ("The last time he was here, he and my wife had to communicate by passing notes under the doors.") While loyally admiring Thompson's capacity for extremes, Steadman has a knack for keeping the pair's equilibrium on the road together: "The more macho Hunter gets, showing he can out-dare and outdo anyone with drugs and drink, the more British I become: difficult, unforgiving, miserable."

His adventures with Thompson seem to be giving way to his involvement with masters of the past. His musings about Leonardo metamorphose him into a modern artist, a man who might write an imaginary autobiography entitled "I, Steadman."

Like Steadman, Leonardo was too hasty to seek perfection. People, Steadman says earnestly, "spend too much time touching it up, making it perfect. That's the death of art," he says. "Most illustrators fuss about making sure the pages are filled up neatly, but I'm just making marks, magical marks that may lead somewhere, lead me where they will," he says.

One of his favorite memories is a late-night Paris appearance by the jazz singer Nina Simone. "She was bloody awful, but it didn't matter. You could see she was thinking, 'I feel bloody awful, but that's me tonight, that's my body.' Impact, that kind of impact matters, not some brilliant technical, letter-perfect performance, no, that's her spirit, that's art," he says.

The secret of Steadman's Renaissance man? Probably.

But don't tell Leonardo.



Steadman stretched out under his "Last Supper."

Paris, at Home With the Seine

by John Russell

PARIS — It is not easy for a city to come to terms with its river. Moving water is a symbol of impermanence, and as such unwelcome to the city fathers. Rivers have bad habits, too; they overflow, on the one hand, and on the other they dry up at inconvenient moments. Architecture, they say, is the art of the permanent; few buildings look their best across a ditch up to a hundred yards wide.

Socially, too, a river may soon become unmanageable; the water's edge lends itself too well to low amusement. Trade drives away the private resident, as in the City of London; and it is a mistake, as in Budapest, to have too sharp a class division between one bank and another. Small wonder that the Liffey in Dublin is half causeway, half gutter, that Vienna keeps the Danube in its backyard, and that in Berlin the Spree is kept as nearly as possible out of sight.

Paris is the only city in which a great river has been used for miles after miles, on right bank and left, as the natural center of a work of art. Between the Pont d'Austerlitz in the east and the Pont d'Iéna in the west it was difficult until quite lately to stand on either bank and point to anything ignoble. It is not simply that Paris has "got everything." It is the right amount of everything. Parks are all very well, for instance, but in a venture of this magnitude they must know their place; and this the Cours-la-Reine and the Jardin des Tuileries unquestionably do.

It is good for a waterfront to have centers of administration somewhere along it; but authority, too, must know its place, and in Paris neither the Affaires Etrangères nor the Chambre des Députés nor the Préfecture de Police nor even the Palais de Justice is objectionably out of scale with its neighbors. And it is clear from paintings by Van der Meulen, Bouhot, Noel, Canella and Girin that good manners have always prevailed beside the Seine. It has, for instance, one of the world's great palaces — the Louvre; but the Louvre does not dominate the houses opposite it. It has a cathedral, Notre-Dame; but Notre-Dame likewise is not at all dominating.

There is enough of a harbor along its central five miles for there to be a continual commotion of yachts and barges and tugboats; but the real harbor is far enough distant for all these to

seem merely ornamental. It is hard to find an ugly bridge in Paris. A waterfront without shops is dull, in the end; and the Paris waterfront has not only its bookstalls — now much diminished, alas! in quality — but also a bird and animal market, antique shops of the first order, two music shops and a department store named after the Woman of Samaria.

Its hotels are few, but august; in one André Breton lived, in another Baudelaire, Rilke, Walter Sickert and Wagner. Restaurants of many kinds may also be found by the Seine. Not all of them, be it noted, in the same area: Variety plays its part. It is one thing to sit outside behind a fence of evergreens on the Quai de Montebello and quite another to battle for a seat among the international civil servants on the Avenue de New-York or the Quai d'Orsay. There are also, one must own, a number of delectable duds: "Recent recommendations only" should be our motto when hunger strikes on the quays.

So much for the elements of the scene. We should add, perhaps, the note of frenzy that has been struck these last few years by ever faster and more voluminous traffic along the banks of the Seine. Nor should I have left to the last the classic Parisian variant of the metropolitan river scene, the point so marvelously taken by the creators of Paris ever since Fouquet embellished Etienne Chevalier's "Livre d'Heures": the two islands, la Cité and Saint-Louis. Of these, the Ile de la Cité has been handled at its western end with all possible assurance; there is nothing finicky about the Pont-Neuf, the narrow entrance to the Place Dauphine, the Square du Vert-Galant, the trees at one level and another and the relation between these nearer elements and the towers and domes beyond. The island moves into view like a ship, certainly, but a ship with a strong beak to it. The Ile Saint-Louis is, by contrast, a pleasure cruiser; slimmer, more delicately built and boned, untouched by great affairs or the rough traffic of the law and marked along the whole length of its inner street by a certain slumberous distinction.

Stone and water do not come into, or go out of, fashion; the quays have, for almost the whole of their length, a timeless nobility. Their special characteristics were decided a very long time ago, and nothing has happened to change them. In this they differ from certain other Parisian sights that have changed subtly in character, while remaining physically much the

same. The Avenue des Champs-Élysées, for instance, is in outline much as it was 20 years ago; but now it is becoming more and more the preserve of the airline and automobile industries, and it is not much fun to sit out on the great avenue. Nothing like this will happen to the quays. It is, in any case, not easy to sit out on them, unless you squat on the bare stones. For the *filèneur*, on the other hand, they are ideal, and it is at a stroller's pace that they are best seen in detail. For a first rapid swoop a taxi or, better, an open car of ancient design — will do very well. The view from a bus also may be recommended, though you will need a virtuoso's command of the route map; and perfectionists claim that there is nothing so good as sailing one's own boat up river from Le Havre.

As one whose first sight of the quays was obtained from the afterdeck of a *bateau-mouche*, I can testify to the intense pleasure that was given by these amiable veterans. Sixty-tonners they were, with a length of just over a hundred feet (about 30 meters) and a best speed of eight or nine knots. When abolished in 1934, they were working a round trip from Suresnes to Maisons-Alfort; for just a few pennies, you could embark on the far side of the Bois de Boulogne, skirt the Parc de Saint-Cloud and the laundries and factories of Boulogne-Billancourt, and enter Paris itself near the Porte de Saint-Cloud. Eventually, after traversing the whole of the city, the sturdy craft would push out into more or less open country and put down its passengers at Maisons-Alfort, having kept to the mainstream at the junction of Seine and Marne. The service ran from 6 till 9 in the morning, lay up during the forenoon, and resumed after an early luncheon till nightfall.

The *bateau-mouches* have to a limited extent come back into service, but with the difference that they are now tourist boats pure and simple and make merely a fixed nonstop circuit. Their customers are nearly all foreign visitors, and although the run has still its unique beauties it no longer offers an introduction at close quarters to Parisian and Parisienne. Nor does it take us around the great loop of the Seine that bears within it the Bois de Boulogne. The boats are spruce, certainly, but in the cicada cluck of cameras and the bellowing of the guide there is no trace of the atmosphere (how Maupassant would have portrayed it) that dated originally from the Exposition Universelle of 1867.

So there is still only one way of getting to

know the river and the islands — on foot. A word of warning, in this context: The distances are greater than they seem. The Eiffel Tower, for instance, throws everything out of scale. Things look near, but are not; and because the river "composes" well at almost any point it is not easy to bear in mind that it does not by any means pursue a straight course. Léon-Faure Fargue claimed in his "Pétion de Paris" to have walked "a hundred times" along the Seine from Charenton in the limits of Auteuil; but I notice that when he counts up the names of his favorite quays they all lie within that small central section that contains, as it were, the quintessence of Paris. "As far as History and Geography are concerned, the names of Orsay, Méséglise, Voltaire, Malaquais, Gesvres, aux Fleurs, Conti, Grands-Augustins, Hortlog, Orfèvres, Béthune and Place Mazas are quite enough for me."

On a fine Sunday, this stretch of the Seine is used as Venetians use the Piazza San Marco: as a general rendezvous and place of gentle recreation. Plane trees and old stone go well together; fishing of a kind can be had below; and on the ancient parapets the zinc-topped boxes lie open and the *houquinistes* await your pleasure. These boxes may be found from the Quai d'Orsay to the Pont de la Tourneelle on the left bank, and from the Samaritaine to beyond the Place du Châtelet on the right bank. The normal frontage is of eight yards, and in principle the tenants are mutilated ex-servicemen or fathers of large families; but these regulations, like much else in Paris, are subject to violation. Any experienced bookman will soon discern the special flavor that attaches to each frontage. He will learn, for instance, to look for music on the Quai des Grands-Augustins, postcards and English pornography not far from the Hôtel de Ville, coins and the surrealists just below the Pont-Neuf and so on.

The quays have lost much of their character in recent years. Many *houquinistes* have given in to the mass market and now offer only prints, maps and trumpery reproductions. But the ancient fascination still holds, even if we can no longer hope to see what Fargue saw: Maurice Barrès, Edmond Rostand, Jean-Paul Forain, Paul Bourget and Anatole France bent over the book boxes, and beside these august persons a number of others — elderly Parisians of no particular importance, dressed in the mines; gray trousers and spats, mustaches carefully combed, impeccable top hat, walking stick under the arm, imposing collar and con-



Bateau-mouche on the Seine near the Ile de la Cité.

spicious ockerie, smile and buttonhole always in place. . . . They were well-cared-for old gentlemen; each had his private income; and while waiting to go off to their *rendezvous galants* they would hover in a trance of pleasure above astronomical maps, and postage stamps, and erotic prints, and first editions."

Other cities have bookstalls, of course, but the point about their Parisian counterparts is that they ply their trade in surroundings of extreme beauty. They render, what is more, a public service in preserving an asylum of idleness in the very middle of the restless city.

Elsewhere it requires real strength of will to stand motionless on the pavement against a stream of irritable Parisians; but here, if your eye is caught by the Institut de France, or you notice in the Hôtel de la Monnaie the beginnings of the style Louis XV, you may ponder these matters for as long as you like: nobody will think it odd. The automobile is here an intruder, and you will not be alone in wishing to put it in its place. On the banks of the Seine the walker is at home — and the idler even more so.

TRAVEL

The Gradual Opening of Tibet

by Michael Parks

LHASA, Tibet — For centuries the Himalayan mountain kingdom of Tibet was the "Forbidden Land" that became the "Roof of the World" but also a Shangri-La of unspoiled nature and a strategic focus in the British, Russian and Chinese rivalry over Central Asia.

Closed to foreigners out of fear that they would threaten its way of life, Tibet became almost a legend, one of those faraway places that drew European adventurers eager to breach the last frontiers.

The rugged grandeur of the scene, the awful solitude and the trials and dangers of the way itself naturally suggested to an imaginative and simple people that they had at length rediscovered the golden land," a British author wrote, describing the Victorian view of Tibet as much as that of the Indians about whom he was writing.

Many Asians believed that somewhere between China and India, deep in Tibet, there was a sacred mountain, an Asian Olympus of cosmic proportions. "The savior of the earth, the axis of the universe," some called it. From this mountain the four great rivers of Asia flowed, according to these ancient beliefs, and indeed life itself had begun there. Although this was dismissed as Oriental mysticism, the geographical mystery of the high Himalayas, a vast white space on most 19th-century maps, did capture the imagination of the West, for which Central Asia was one of the last large unexplored areas.

Expedition after expedition — British, Russian, Swedish, Japanese, among them the most famous explorers of Central Asia — tried to reach the sacred city of Lhasa, the seat of the Dalai Lama, Tibet's priestly king, who was revered as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy.

For more than a century all were turned back, although the Jesuits managed early in the 17th century to establish small Catholic missions here. The bitter winter cold, arid deserts and snowbound mountain passes defeated most. Those who survived them were turned back by Tibetan soldiers whose officers knew their own lives would be forfeit if the foreigners were allowed to advance.

Only in 1904 did British troops succeed in reaching Lhasa, an achievement ranked at the time with the discovery of the Northwest Passage across North America and the expedition that finally reached Timbuktu in West Africa.

"Today is probably the first time in world history that the dateline Lhasa has been prefixed to a news dispatch," a correspondent for the London Daily Mail wrote. "The Potala [the Dalai Lama's cliffside palace monastery] surpassed the greatest expectations. The golden domes shone in the sun like tongues of fire, and they must strike with awe and veneration the hearts of pilgrims from barren tablelands."

The Potala's domes and those of Jokhang cathedral, the holiest of Tibetan Buddhism's shrines, still have the same impact, and even the most blasé traveler must count Tibet as one of the world's great destinations.

The region is gradually being opened to foreigners. About 1,800 tourists, three-quarters of them Americans, Japanese and West Europeans on package tours, are expected here this year — more than four times the number in 1980, when Tibet was opened to tour groups.

"Hello, bello," children shout to strangers from the middle of barley fields 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Lhasa, far from normal tourist routes. They gather quickly to ask for balloons, pens, plastic film canisters and other odds and ends and pose with little self-consciousness for the tourists' cameras — expecting an instant Polaroid print.

As frequently, however, their greeting is "Bye-bye" or "O.K., O.K." How they have learned these few words of English so far from Lhasa, when they do not even know the Chinese equivalents, is a mystery.

To Lhasa, on the octagonal street running around the Jokhang

cathedral, pilgrims in long dark robes, their hair in braids — whether men or women — wearing beads and silver daggers, approach tourists with old jewelry, religious artifacts, an occasional rug or just a piece of Tibetan clothing, and begin to bargain. Clearly, the word has spread to the farthest reaches of Tibet that there are foreigners with money in Lhasa, and many pilgrims finance their trips by selling jewelry and other goods.

"For a people who were supposed to have never seen foreigners and to want no contact with them, they have certainly learned how to deal with us rather quickly," a Minnesota dentist said as he dickered over a heavy silver bracelet he eventually bought for \$40. But to most visitors, Tibetans seem to have retained much of the innocence that led Victorian travelers to describe them as the "noble savage" idealized by Rousseau. "The 'Gimme, gimme' you find everywhere else in the world today just isn't here," the dentist said. "Even this bargaining is mostly a game, not an attempt to get money out of us."

Tibet offers an unparalleled experience: the centuries-old monasteries (those that survived the Cultural Revolution), pilgrims prostrating themselves at Jokhang cathedral, villages that seem untouched by time, an economy that did not see a wheel until this century and that remains among the world's most primitive.

The 2½-hour flight into Lhasa from Chengdu, capital of China's neighboring Sichuan province, is itself a high point. The old Soviet-built turboprop picks its way through the Himalayas, a vast wilderness of snowcapped peaks and rugged brown valleys where white glaciers turn into blue rivers.

The sounds of Tibet are those of bagging in the bazaars and monks chanting ancient Buddhist scriptures in the temples. The pervasive smell is of rancid yak butter, an ingredient in most Tibetan foods, including tea, as a body ointment and as fuel for votive lamps.

Travel is still very difficult. Roads are largely gravel and hotels outside Lhasa are rustic way stations; those in the capital, with their iron cots, are not much more. Virtually all food for foreigners has to be airlifted into Lhasa (some visitors try but few like the Tibetan staple, tsampa, made of barley and yak butter) and everything else comes 1,000 miles up an unpaved mountain road.

The biggest problem most travelers have is the altitude. Lhasa is at 12,000 feet (about 3,650 meters), and some historic sites outside the capital are at 14,000 feet and more. The dreamy lightheadedness one experiences on getting off the plane can quickly turn into severe headaches, nausea and exhaustion, dubbed "Lhasamide" by some tourists.

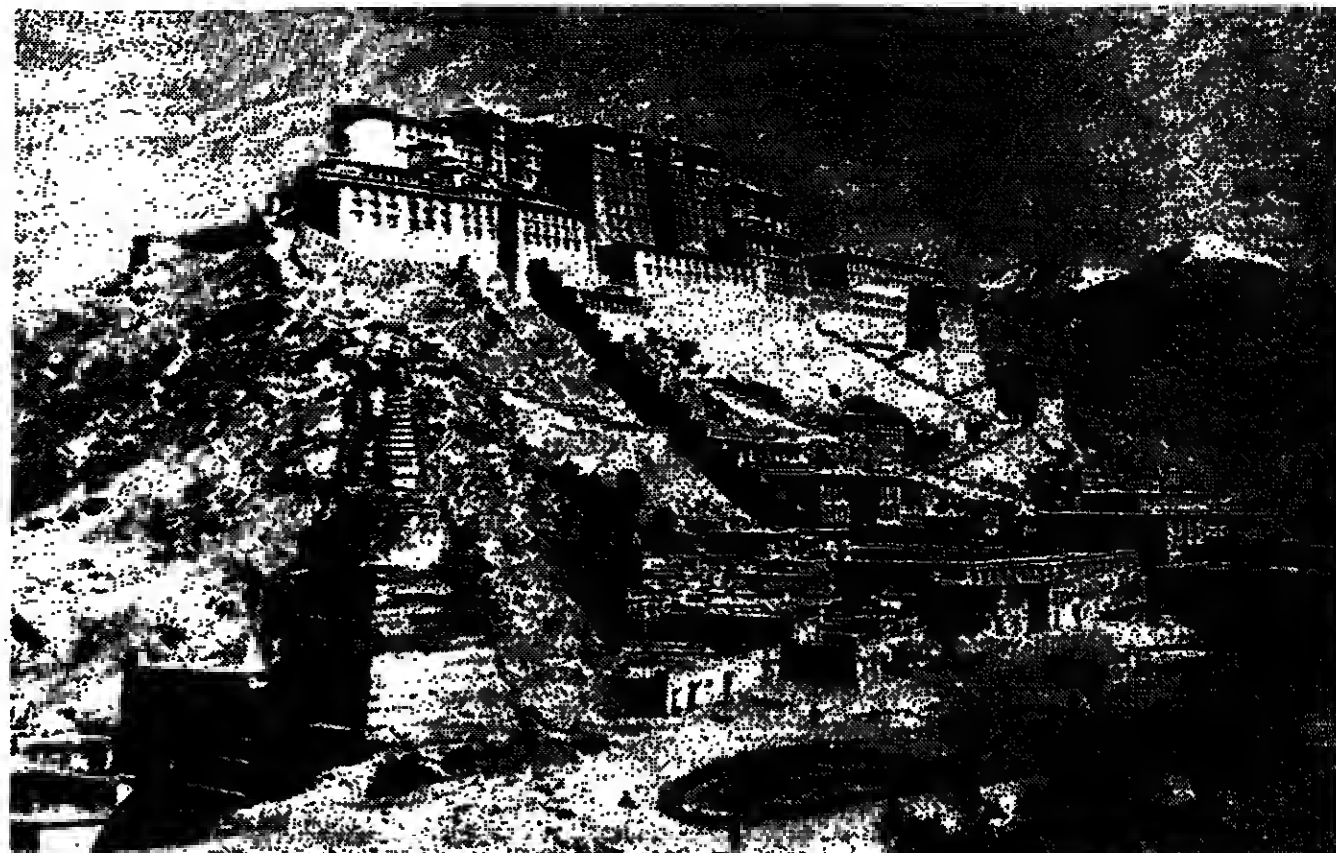
Chinese authorities used to insist on a thorough medical examination, including electrocardiograms and chest X-rays, for all visitors, and they still advise those with high blood pressure and heart conditions not to make the trip.

"Don't shout, don't laugh, don't run," guides advise, taking big, pillow-shaped canvas bags of oxygen to those in distress.

All this attention costs money. The China International Travel Service charges tourists coming from Beijing the equivalent of \$90 to \$120 a day for lodging, meals, transportation and guides; elsewhere in China the same services would cost perhaps a third as much. The round-trip air fare from Beijing is \$545.

Most American tourists, however, come with groups organized by Lindblad Travel, Lindblad typically charges \$4,450 for a 20-day trip, which includes visits to Beijing, Hong Kong and Tokyo besides the week in Tibet. Air fares within Asia are included in the cost, but out those from and to the United States.

And there are photography fees — \$10 to \$75 to take pictures inside the Potala, Jokhang cathedral and other monasteries. A camera buff who shot 43 rolls of color film in his five-day trip here last month calculated he had spent \$350 in photo fees.



The Potala in Lhasa, formerly the residence of the Dalai Lama.

But there are students who do it on the cheap. They take the bus from Chengdu or hitchhike on truck convoys — long, dusty journeys of 10 days to two weeks — and then sleep for \$3 a night in one of the hostels here, eating for even less in workers' canteens.

"We get a dozen or so of your hippies every week in the summer," an official of the Chengdu office of the China International Travel Service complained. "Those we find, we send away, but some are very persistent, very resourceful and a little tricky, and get past the police checkpoints on the road to Lhasa."

Chinese authorities, who are sensitive to criticism about their administration of Tibet since 1950, try to ensure that foreigners do not get a bad impression of Communist rule here by putting most places off limits to visitors. Even Tibet's second city, Xigaze, is closed most of the time.

Before a visit this fall of Beijing-based correspondents, the police rounded up 400 to 500 beggars in Lhasa and trucked them out of town. Police at the Lhasa airport search carefully for letters from Tibetan dissidents denouncing Communist rule, scrutinizing anything, even receipts for telephone calls, that is written in Tibetan.

For similar reasons they prohibit foreigners from watching the Tibetan sky burials, in which corpses are dismembered, the flesh stripped off and fed to vultures and the bones ground up and mixed with barley for other birds of prey.

"This is a traditional Tibetan practice that many people find offensive," a provincial official, a Chinese, said, "so it is forbidden to watch this, let alone photograph it."

A Chinese publishing house, however, has put out a book that contains large color photographs of the ritual.

There are also strict Chinese regulations about taking antiquities out of Tibet. Antiquities are defined as anything made before 1959 or having cultural or religious value. Chinese customs inspectors search baggage thoroughly on departure, confiscating forbidden items, most of which were bought from the pilgrims around Jokhang cathedral.

A few souvenirs can be bought safely, including thick Tibetan carpets of traditional design but newly made, and boots from the Dalai Lama's old shoemaker, now a self-employed entrepreneur.

Tibet will be opened to more tourists each year as facilities are expanded, provincial officials said. Mountain-climbing and trekking groups are already common. Tourist groups from Nepal will be admitted as soon as roads and bridges washed out in floods two years ago are rebuilt and hotel facilities are constructed in southern Tibet. Foreign specialists, including some Italian geologists, are being brought in to help develop the region.

"One reason Tibet remained so backward for so long is that it was closed off from the rest of the world," Cheng Ruilue, the Chinese deputy director of Tibet's Foreign Affairs Bureau, said. "The isolation was due, first of all, to geography, but also to other, subjective factors. All of us here feel that if Tibet is to develop and progress and if its people are to live better, then it must open to the outside world. This is a process that should be accelerated."

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA	HARMONIC COURT CONDUCTOR, ARLEEN AUGER soprano (Telmann, Bach); Music Director, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 78.25.50).	BEELIUM
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TRAVEL

Living in a National Symbol

by Steve Schneider

KINDERDIJK, the Netherlands — For Arie Hoek, a 19-year-old native of Kinderdijk, a hamlet less than five miles (about eight kilometers) east of Rotterdam, there is nothing unusual about living in a national symbol. Hoek is the 10th generation of his family to dwell, over the course of the last 245 years, within a single windmill.

Home for Hoek means, in part, an intricate clockwork of wooden gears, wheels and posts, a quartet of rectangular sails fastened onto vanes that jut from the roof, and walls that continue to slope inward as he climbs the mill's five floors.

The same description applies to the homes of Hoek's immediate neighbors. Altogether, Kinderdijk (pronounced KIN-der-dijk) contains 19 windmills, and they are said to be the largest group of windmills in the world. All but one are inhabited. About half of them were built in 1738 and the remainder in 1740, when the mills began to play their part in the Dutch people's continuous struggle to wrest patches of usable land from the waters that would otherwise overrun much of their low-lying country.

A century ago about 11,000 windmills dotted the landscape of Holland; now the figure is closer to 950, of which 300 are still in use for a variety of agricultural and commercial purposes.

Except when turning for display, the mills of Kinderdijk have been in retirement since 1945, when their function of removing water from reclaimed land was taken over by a diesel-powered drainage plant. Despite their practical obsolescence, the mills remain interesting as reminders of a time when ingenuity was combined with readily available resources to achieve real gains against a reluctant land.

The mills are clustered in a section of Kinderdijk called the Ablasserwaard, the corner of land formed by the juncture of the Lek and the Noord rivers. They rise gracefully and serenely — and not without a trace of mystery — from their marshy territory, which is intersected by canals and creeks and other snippets of water. Viewed from a distance, the incongruous community of mills can evoke the feeling of some prehistoric monument.

Upon closer inspection, the image breaks down: Cows graze and chickens feed near many of the mills, and vegetable gardens sprout wherever there is space to allow them. Indeed, the mills also show most of the other hallmarks of domestication: Floral-patterned curtains hang inside the tiny windows, bicycles lean against the sides of buildings, laundry flaps in the breeze.

One of the mills is open to the public only in summer, for a fee of about two guilders (60 cents). Its interior has been preserved to recreate the living conditions of a Dutch miller and his family in the middle of the 18th century. Cupboards and shelves stocked with pots, ewers and ceramic bowls surround the wooden cogwheels and pinions, sometimes as large as six feet (about two meters) in diameter, that run through the center of the mill and relay the motion of the vanes down to the scoops at water level.



A windmill in Holland.

John Cooper/Holland

Iron spikes embedded in the bare brick walls support tools, lanterns and clothing; the sleeping accommodations consist of a mattress tucked into a cupboard along one of the walls, with a baby's crib suspended overhead within the same enclave. The lower floors are partitioned by walls into irregularly shaped rooms, while the upper stories, with their progressively lesser amounts of space, are left undivided, resulting in a series of perfectly round rooms.

The mills were built to remove water from the Netherlands and the Overwaard — the two polders, or reclaimed low land, that make up the Ablasserwaard — and are, accordingly, classified as drainage mills. Their sails harness the force of the wind and transmit it, by means of the machinery within the mill, to paddle wheels, which scoop up and displace the polders' undesired water. The water is thrown into a higher body of water on the other side of the Lek. Sawmills and grain mills are also relatively common in Holland.

Kinderdijk's mills were built by agricultural organizations that sought to use the land that is now contained in the polders. Although performing the same work, groups of mills embody slight differences in design. Those serving the Nederwaard, for example, are conical and made of brick, except for their thatched

tops, while the Overwaard mills are octagonal and entirely faced with reeds. All of them are known, however, as capwheels, as the tops, their "caps," onto which the vanes are attached, can be turned through 360 degrees to best receive the wind. For that reason, and because the vanes span from 93 to 97 feet, each mill has two entrance doors, one opposite the other. If one door is blocked by the moving vanes, the other remains accessible.

The village of Kinderdijk itself does not amount to much more than the brick homes and shops that line the road leading to the windmills, but a trip might profitably be combined with a visit to Schoonhoven, a small city a few miles east across the Lek. Schoonhoven is the center of Holland's silver industry and has several workshops where the crafting of filigree jewelry and other silverware can be seen. The city also houses a distinguished school of silversmithing and a Gold, Silver and Clock Museum, featuring an assortment of the best of the locally produced artifacts.

Ferryboats able to carry cars link Schoonhoven with the other bank of the Lek, where a road paved atop a dike leads into Kinderdijk. Just look for the 76 sails (four to a mill) scraping against the horizon.

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'Follow Me' in Old Canton

by Vicky Elliott

GUANGZHOU, China — "We try our best to give you the helping hand," says Mr. Shu, who is smooth and plump and waiting at the customs by the hydrofoil. "Welcome to Canton."

Canton is Guangzhou now (it has been called Kwangchow), the capital of Guangdong province in southern China. It is the home of Cantonese cuisine and 5 million people, and it opens onto the West. Hong Kong is an arm's length away, three hours by train via Lowa and the New Territories, and three hours by hydrofoil down the Pearl River. The China Travel Service funnels visitors in one way and out the other, for 1,500 Hong Kong dollars (about \$200 U.S.) the "three-day, 48-hour visit. As a taste of China, the urban China of the bicycle bells, Mr. Shu's weekend in Guangzhou is mandatory.

Mr. Shu is all poise, all wisecracks, and in his early 30s. "Nice to see you," he says, extending the hand to each of his flock. "My name is Shu." The customs post is full of the soothing flutes of Beethoven, and of howling young customers with perfect English and empty hands. Outside, the faces waiting are not so plump and smooth.

"Follow me," says Mr. Shu, and the tourist, a child again, takes by the hand, embarks upon a three-day transference.

"Follow me," says Mr. Shu, at the Friendship Store, at the jade factory, at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and the place they do the paper cuttings. "Follow me," he says, to the food room, and then somebody will give us a briefing. "Please come to take the short cut to the polders." On behalf of the municipal museum of Foshan, of the commune at Dali, of the farmer's wife with the television and the two-story house, a warm welcome is extended.

Many people who have visited Guangzhou have been to the Jade Carving Factory, where the workers pore over their gleaming green chunks in the jade-green workshop with jade-green lamps and jade-green curtains. Many have eaten the carp at the commune at Dali, and been shown the ambling pandas at the Zoo.

Mr. Shu makes his visitors seem that they are seeing it all for the first time, even as he points out that there are 150 hospitals in Guangzhou, that the city flowers are kapok flowers, that the Artificial Lake Park, originally the breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies, is now an ideal place for the jogger and also for dating.

There, for the fourth time through the bus window, is the Moslem restaurant on Zhongshan Road. "People have freedom to believe in any religion, but actually not many people believe in religion," says Mr. Ho, who is Mr. Shu's companion and not as self-assured. "Mr. Shu believes in Hume Nism." ("My wife prefers it," Mr. Shu concurs.)

At the ancestral temple in Foshan, one hour away from the city, the ceramic princesses in the caves and the fierce bronze guardians and

their halberds have come through the Cultural Revolution unscathed. Outside the Sunday crowds, the girls in their pink and orange Sunday best, aim coins at the bronze turtle of longevity in its pond, trying to hit his head before they fall into the thick carpet of algae.

For those who knew it in more puritanical times, it is difficult to get the measure of this China where the past has been made respectable, where they embroider silk flowers and birds again and wash in the bamboo stalks with the thick brush. This may be the society of the masses, but there are armies of creators at work again in the old traditions, breathing life into each stylized stitch and brushstroke.

The loudspeakers are silent now. In the bookshops, the lone portrait of Mao is lined up in a dark corner with a single picture each of Marx and Lenin. There are no tractors on the posters, only beautiful women, long-haired Chinese ones with saucy dresses by cloud-blown mountains, and blond ones by Renoir and Klimt. The English titles include "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" and Louisa Alcott's "Little Women." For foreigners, there are Chinese stories like "Too Lazy to Move the Pancake" and "The Duke Likes Birds."

In the streets, the hoardings show young ladies at their dressing tables, advertising face creams, or "Various Waterproof Boots" or porcelain teeth ("Dental Material, Long History"). They have a curious, distant look, until one realizes that they are all hand-painted, that there is no photography to carry the image of consumerism, smooth and reproducible, to the masses.

Mr. Shu, smooth and plump, leads the way to the Culture Park after the second of the four 10-course banquets. It is the time of the Christening Show, which comes in pots, a hundred blossoms trained into a rusette from a single stem. There is also a fine collection of bouzoukis, gazed on by admiring couples. The other forms of culture are a bright and shiny Cantonese opera, in the open air, and also in the open air, the screening of a military drama, all fur boots and cannon fire. There is an exhibit, clipped 78-rpm recordings of a favorite singer, in a glass case scattered with polystyrene waste, and then another spectacle, which takes the breath away.

In a cylinder of planks, two houses high, a saloon car trailing a phosphorescent dragon's tail climbs a Chinese Wall of Death. The audience, perched on three rows round the top, cranes over the rink. Next comes a fleet of motor bicycles, spiraling higher from the ground. The audience is mesmerized. This is a tribute to the motor, where most people pedal, and it helps explain why, on the roads outside, the youths on the rare Hondas among the whirling bicycle wheels look as arrogant as if they ruled the world.

Mr. Shu has gone home, but there is still a city to explore: the tin tables set out for the shovellers of noodles and the eaters of whelks, which gleam in buckets. There are strange animals barbecued and bung on hooks, with straight tails and tucked-back paws (Mr. Ho will have something to say about that) and

butter biscuits with piped jade-and-pink roses of cream.

A student is moonlighting on the sidewalk, selling filmy paper scrolls. They are all his own work, characters decorated with dragons and horses and stools, and carry such hopeful messages as "Inner Strength" and "Smooth Sailing." Cheerfully, he pockets the foreigners' smooth currency certificates, Monopoly money, and a crowd gathers.

Guangzhou is bigger than it seems. Without Mr. Shu, it doesn't take long to run into a blind alley in the dark. Through the windows, families sit bunched over the purple glow of the television. A marshal is playing the xylophone tonight in Beijing, vigorously, with virtuosity; later, the news pans over the rows of dozing party delegates, over a new monorail, over the scuffling of women of Greenham Common.

A lady taxi driver with white wool gloves and upholstery sprigged with cherry-blossom is there to drive the tourists back to the White Swan Hotel. It is an ivory fortress, opened last year, where a room furnished in jade-green silk and polished walnut tables costs around 100 renminbi, or \$50, for the individual traveler, whom the China Travel Service is now courting.

The hotel stands on Shamian island, where the emperors marooned the prying foreign traders in their 19th-century mansions — at arm's length from the city. Its avenues are dusty, with the dust that settles over this subtropical zone in the winter months, and with the rubble of unfinished roadworks, and the island is stranded now and lonely, like a drifting chunk of Berlin or Venice.

But three minutes over the bridge lies the Free Market, which does not mean, says Mr. Shu, that it is free of charge. You can bargain in the Free Market, he says, but the average tourist will probably confine himself to looking at, rather than negotiating for, the comestibles here.

There are bunches of fat frogs, kicking in their baskets, and bundles of flattened rats, dried, like the ducks, in the sun. There are ocelots in cages and livers in basins and sluggish, nameless reptiles in tanks.

"The Cantonese eat almost anything," Mr. Ho explains. "They say, the things flying in the sky, except the planes, can be eaten. The things on the ground with four legs, except the tables, can be eaten."

And what are the barbecued fellows with straight tails and paws? "They are dogs," he says, a little sheepishly. "It is very delicious." Mr. Shu says that doggy bags will be necessary for the final banquet. It will have 14 to 16 courses. Will there be Peking duck? someone asks. "Cantonese goose," he huffs. "Peking duck to the Cantonese people is nothing." In fact, there is neither, only leeks and pork and fish and cabbage and sucking pig and winter melon soup and steamed crab and fried milk and so on.

Mr. Shu proposes a toast. "It's a pity tomorrow morning you're going to say goodbye to me," he says, extending his hand.

Eurasia in L.A. Kitchens

by Susan Heller Anderson

LOS ANGELES — Like many things here, cuisine gets a face-lift every few years. And the latest wrinkle is a blend of French and Oriental cuisines, which, for lack of an existing term, might be called "Franco-Asian."

Mel Brooks and Anne Bancroft, Christopher Reeve, Kirk Douglas and Richard Dreyfuss have discovered it. "This is particularly suited to California life, where everyone cares about their bodies," observed Patrick Terrill, the owner of Ma Maison, a traditional French restaurant. "This mixture of Oriental and French is revolutionary cooking."

It springs from the inspiration of French-trained Japanese chefs, integrating Chinese and Japanese ingredients and techniques into French dishes. A half-dozen restaurants, from Santa Monica on the west to Silver Lake on the east, are now offering variations on the theme.

"La Nouvelle Cuisine Franco-Japonaise," reads Susumu Fukui's calling card. He is the executive chef of La Petite Chaya, in the Los Feliz area, which has taken Franco-Asian cooking to its most elaborate limits. "Into French food we try to put Japanese techniques, and the traditional Japanese artistic feeling," Fukui said. In one raw fish dish, he explained, "we use Oriental seaweed and sandwich fresh fish between it, a traditional Japanese marinating technique." Here, mille-feuille is not a flaky pastry confection, but layered slices of sashimi in a traditional French vinaigrette. Well, almost traditional — the sauce is made with rice-wine vinegar.

The small 80-person restaurant is cleanly white with minimal Japanese flower arrangements. Fukui, who was trained in the classical French style in such kitchens as the Imperial Hotel's in Tokyo, also spent six months in a *kappo* restaurant. "This is an authentic, old-style restaurant with much Japanese philosophy," he explained. "You get nine or 10 small courses, sometimes only one bite. This type of menu, invented some 200 years ago, is now fashionable in France."

An hors d'oeuvre platter, arranged on hand-painted ceramic dishes, may include chopped fish tartare enclosed in a slice of lotus root; a stuffed, peeled cherry tomato nestled inside a fried zucchini blossom. New York State foie gras stuffed into a fried potato basket — all single mouthfuls. A cloud of shredded cucumber topped a salad of squash, crayfish and crunchy vegetables.

"Desserts are French, but much lighter and less sweet," the chef said. A slice of marbled white-and-dark-chocolate mousse was blanketed with a cobweb of spun sugar, studded with the occasional fragrant mint leaf. Wolfgang Puck's newly opened Chinois on Main in Santa Monica might be a stage set for "Turandot." Foam-green lacquered walls and

tables, shiny black chairs, slick, sleek art, an open brick-lined kitchen with 17 chefs for 70 customers, 7-foot-high brass peacocks — Cecil B. De Mille would have loved it.

"This is not another Chinese restaurant," asserted Puck, who also owns Spago, where he adapted Italian food to California tastes. Now, he's doing the same with Chinese food, using French and American ingredients.

"We're getting small *poussettes* and cooking them like Peking duck," he explained. "Whole catfish, fried, with soy sauce, salt and lemon juice. Crabs with black bean sauce with butter and scallions." Food is served Chinese-style, one dish at a time, placed in the center of the table and eaten with chopsticks.

"In the beginning we tried to cook the French way — very subtle," Puck said of his four-month-old restaurant. "But much Chinese food isn't subtle. Flavors are distinct." He has Japanese but no Chinese cooks. "They couldn't cook as we wanted," he said. "They were making gooey sauces with MSG." Desserts may be a trio of *crèmes brûlées* — with mandarin orange, ginger and mint flavorings. Or sherberts of green tea or plum wine.

Peter Kong, a Korean reared in Japan, said that his restaurant, C'est Japon, in Sherman Oaks, "isn't a mixture of Japanese and French — it's some of each." It has a sushi bar, but the sushi may be a California-esque mix of crabmeat and cucumber.

Kong was a music promoter, and many rock musicians frequent his modern, gray-and-scarlet restaurant. "I'm trying to integrate the genuineness of French cooking with the subtlety of Japanese cuisine," he said. "A lot of times in Japan being pretty is more important than taste. I wanted French taste with Japanese detail."

The Franco-Asian restaurants all pride themselves on Japanese presentation. "I don't make Japanese food, but sometimes people see it that way because of how it looks," said Hiroko Ishikawa, of Ishi's Grill in Silver Lake. His tiny, six-table restaurant attracts many chefs.

He opened a thick book crammed with sketches of his creations — *carre d'agneau* covered with a paste of black sesame seeds, egg yolk and Parmesan cheese; a sauté of *enoki* and *shiitake* mushrooms with ginkgo nuts; a traditional *clair* made with raspberries.

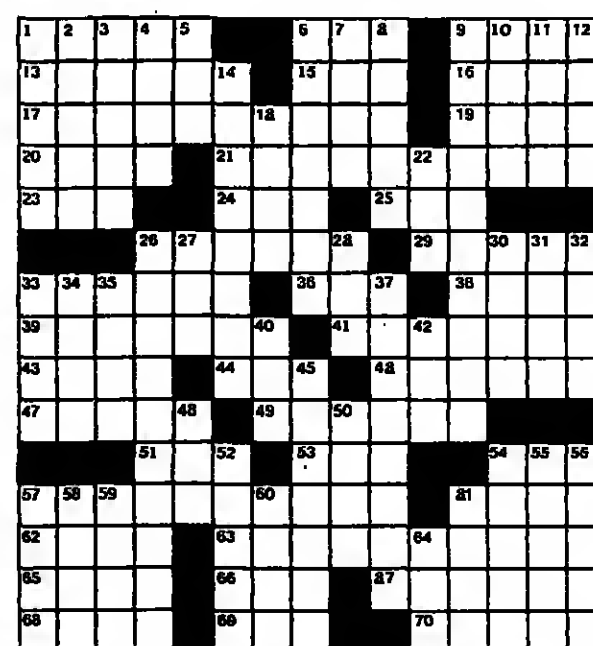
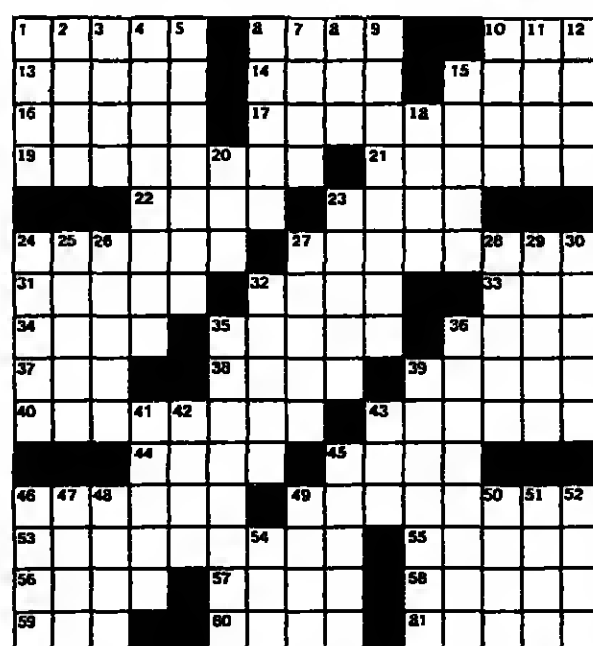
At the Lyon restaurant, also in Silver Lake, customers sit at a 15-seat counter while Tadayoshi Matsuno cooks. Previously, he was a chef at L'Orangerie, a popular French restaurant. "This is very Japanese in style — small portions, nothing sweet, nothing heavy," he said in halting English. He doesn't know Japanese cooking, "only tempera." For 24 years, he worked in a French restaurant in Kyoto.

Like many West Coast phenomena, Franco-Asian cooking is spreading. La Petite Chaya, only a year old, plans a branch for the spring, and is searching for a New York location.

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Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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Jul	15.10	15.05	15.05
Aug	15.15	15.10	15.10
Sep	15.20	15.15	15.15
Oct	15.25	15.20	15.20
Nov	15.30	15.25	15.25
Dec	15.35	15.30	15.30
Jan	15.40	15.35	15.35
Feb	15.45	15.40	15.40
Mar	15.50	15.45	15.45
Apr	15.55	15.50	15.50
May	15.60	15.55	15.55
Jun	15.65	15.60	15.60
Jul	15.70	15.65	15.65
Aug	15.75	15.70	15.70
Sep	15.80	15.75	15.75
Oct	15.85	15.80	15.80
Nov	15.90	15.85	15.85
Dec	15.95	15.90	15.90
Jan	16.00	15.95	15.95
Feb	16.05	16.00	16.00
Mar	16.10	16.05	16.05
Apr	16.15	16.10	16.10
May	16.20	16.15	16.15
Jun	16.25	16.20	16.20
Jul	16.30	16.25	16.25
Aug	16.35	16.30	16.30
Sep	16.40	16.35	16.35
Oct	16.45	16.40	16.40
Nov	16.50	16.45	16.45
Dec	16.55	16.50	16.50
Jan	16.60	16.55	16.55
Feb	16.65	16.60	16.60
Mar	16.70	16.65	16.65
Apr	16.75	16.70	16.70
May	16.80	16.75	16.75
Jun	16.85	16.80	16.80
Jul	16.90	16.85	16.85
Aug	16.95	16.90	16.90
Sep	17.00	16.95	16.95
Oct	17.05	17.00	17.00
Nov	17.10	17.05	17.05
Dec	17.15	17.10	17.10
Jan	17.20	17.15	17.15
Feb	17.25	17.20	17.20
Mar	17.30	17.25	17.25
Apr	17.35	17.30	17.30
May	17.40	17.35	17.35
Jun	17.45	17.40	17.40
Jul	17.50	17.45	17.45
Aug	17.55	17.50	17.50
Sep	17.60	17.55	17.55
Oct	17.65	17.60	17.60
Nov	17.70	17.65	17.65
Dec	17.75	17.70	17.70
Jan	17.80	17.75	17.75
Feb	17.85	17.80	17.80
Mar	17.90	17.85	17.85
Apr	17.95	17.90	17.90
May	18.00	17.95	17.95</

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

By Andrew Pollack

Concerns Offer Information Services
By Using Telephone as a Computer

NEW YORK — Move over videotex. Here comes audiotex. Videotex, in which people retrieve information using computers or specially equipped television sets, has not really caught on, partly because most people do not have computers. But nearly everyone has a telephone. Now, many companies are trying to offer information services using electronic voices.

Such an idea is not entirely new. Dial-it services have long provided callers with time, weather and other information. But these systems usually use tape recorders and give everyone the same message. The new electronic systems allow the computer to respond to requests made by punching buttons on a tone telephone keypad.

Dun & Bradstreet recently introduced a system that gives credit ratings of companies over the telephone. U.S. Quotest, a New York company, offers stock quotations over the phone to subscribers who punch in the ticker symbol for the desired stock. United Press International also offers a dial-up service in New York starting next month.

Other uses are also possible. Transit systems in Salt Lake City and in Columbus, Ohio, offer bus schedule information by electronic voice. Dow Jones & Co. is developing Dow Phone, which will deliver business news and quotes. And AT&T recently said it will sell voice-response systems made by Perception Technology Inc. of Canton, Massachusetts, to companies that want to set up their own services.

Most of the systems work by recording speech and converting it into a digital code that can be stored on a computer. Various phrases are stored and then the computer strings the appropriate phrases together. If the stock price is 125, for instance, the computer will play back the electronic voice pattern for "one" followed by "hundred" followed by "twenty" and "five."

There are drawbacks, however. Despite advances in electronic speech, the voices still sound somewhat mechanical. In some systems, according to George J. Finney, vice president of advanced development for Dun & Bradstreet, "there is the unconscious notion that you're hearing from a retarded individual." One reason is that the person doing the recording must speak in a flat tone of voice because the phrases will be strung together in many different combinations.

In addition, speech is costly to store in digital form. Recording and reproducing one second of natural-sounding speech requires the same amount of computer storage as is needed to store two pages of text. To reduce the memory required, system providers either skimp on speech quality or limit the vocabulary.

Also, while speech response might be suitable for small pieces of information, like stock quotes, it is less suitable for large amounts of information. And the telephone keypad is not as versatile as a computer keyboard, as used in videotex systems, for entering requests for information.

To use U.S. Quotest, for instance, the caller punches in an identification number for billing and then the ticker symbol. The "1" for instance, is represented by pushing the 4 key and then the 3, because 1 is on the 4 key and is the third letter on the key. "M" is 6, and so on.

Scratchy Recording of a Lip

The voice, while understandable, sounds like a scratchy recording of a person with a lip. The service costs 12 cents a minute during trading hours and 6 cents otherwise, with a single quote taking about 30 seconds. Individuals can also program in their portfolios and receive quotes on all their stocks at once.

Dun & Bradstreet's system has a better-sounding voice. To get a credit rating, payment history and other data, the user types in the phone number of the company being checked. Nevertheless, because of its limited vocabulary, Dun's voice spells words rather than speaking them. For instance, after punching in the phone number of The New York Times, and waiting 20 to 40 seconds, the system responds that it is a publishing company in New York, whose name is spelled N-E-W-Y-O-R-K. Other keys must be hit to get the computer to spell out the full name and address (2-2-9-W-4-3-R-D-S-T).

To get around the limited vocabulary, other companies, such as Digital Equipment Corp., have developed systems that convert text to speech, rather than playing back recorded speech. Digital's new DECtalk system can pronounce virtually any text stored in a computer, using phonetic rules and a list of exceptions covering words that are not pronounced phonetically.

The system produces voices that vary from a booming bass to a squeaky child's that are usually understandable but that sound as if they have a foreign accent. Shawmut Bank is experimenting with the system to give account information. MCI is planning to use DECtalk to allow customers of its electronic mail service to have their messages read to them.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Change. Rows include various international currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

INTEREST RATES

Table with 4 columns: Instrument, Rate, and Yield. Rows include Eurocurrency deposits, Treasury bills, etc.

Key Money Rates

Table with 4 columns: Instrument, Rate, and Yield. Rows include US Treasury bills, US Treasury notes, etc.

GOLD PRICES

Table with 4 columns: Location, Price, and Change. Rows include London, New York, etc.

Dollar's Rise Only Fuels Anxiety About a Drop

Millions Can Be Lost On a Miscalculation

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Listening to currency economists was a good way to get clobbered last year.

Ask Roberto, the Dutch bond fund that has about \$1.6 billion invested in government paper. Anticipating a drop in the dollar, Roberto decided last summer to hedge nearly 100 percent of its U.S. bond holdings by buying forward contracts to sell the dollar. The cost: about \$25 million at an annual rate.

As the dollar hit peaks this week, Roberto was still defending its move on the grounds of prudence and still expecting the dollar to crumble soon. "We are rather persistent," says Jan Donker, senior portfolio manager at Roberto.

Mr. Donker is hardly alone. The dollar's three-year surge has ignited so many forecasts (or so long that most forecasters hesitate to predict a major move either way this year. Complicating matters is next November's presidential election in the United States, which is likely to have a decisive effect on U.S. economic policy.

Nonetheless, many investors are anxious that a sharp drop may be near. Most economists and portfolio managers say the risk of a plunge in the dollar is greater than the risk of a further steep rise. Some warn that the eventual change of direction is likely to be abrupt.

"Having defied economic gravity for so long, the dollar could well come down to earth with a bump," says David F.V. Ashby, chief economist at Grindlays Bank in London.

Last year, most economists expected the dollar to fall at least 5 percent or 10 percent against the Deutsche mark. Instead, it rose 15 percent, finishing the year at 2.73 DM. On Thursday, the dollar closed in London at 2.823 DM. In Paris it closed at a record 8.53 francs.

The economists got it wrong by failing to

A 3-Month View On the Dollar

Survey by EuroMoney Currency Report of 36 foreign-exchange forecasters for rates against the dollar on Mar. 1.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Average Forecast, and Range of Forecasts. Rows include D-mark, Pound, Yen, Swiss Franc, etc.

foresee that a surprisingly robust U.S. economic recovery would push interest rates beyond further enhancing the attraction of dollar investments.

Nor could anyone predict that fighting in the Middle East and other political tensions would prove such a source of strength for the dollar, which supplanted gold as a haven for panicky investors.

At the same time, overseas lending of dollars slowed sharply, reducing supplies of the currency, while Third World debtors scrambled to buy dollars with which to repay.

At the beginning of 1983, most economists were fixated on the U.S. current account, a broad measure of trade in goods and services. As predicted, the current account deficit bloated to around \$40 billion in 1983 from \$11 billion a year earlier.

The huge deficit means that the United States is pumping out far more dollars to pay for imports than it can balance off with receipts from exports. But the current account deficit was offset by an inflow of foreign capital — drawn by high interest rates, a booming stock market and political stability.

A big question for 1984 is how long foreigners will continue to finance the U.S. deficit. Economists who are bearish on the dollar note that the current account is expected to balloon further this year. Estimates (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Yen, Deutsche Mark Are Gaining Backers

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In diversifying away from the dollar, fund managers are torn between the Deutsche mark and the yen.

The economies of both Japan and West Germany are expected to expand this year and show healthy current account surpluses, a broad measure that includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

Many investors prefer the long-term prospects of the yen. Japan has outpaced Germany, for instance, in the booming industries of electronics and telecommunications. In addition, the gradual relaxation of Japanese restrictions on foreign holdings of yen securities is expected to support the currency in the long run.

But the Japanese capital markets remain more protected than those of West Germany. For European investors, moreover, the biggest part of the yen's rise may be past, many analysts say.

While the dollar got all the headlines last year, the yen was even stronger. It edged up 1.5 percent against the dollar during 1983 while surging 14 percent against the mark and 11 percent against the pound.

Thus, the mark wins out on recovery potential. Alan Wrigley, who manages bond funds at Lazard Securities, favors the mark as "the most beaten-up currency."

Most analysts expect the Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc to move roughly in tandem with the mark. Some favor the franc, though, on the traditional grounds of political safety. The Helmut Kohl government in West Germany has yet to inspire strong confidence overseas, and some investors still worry about the threat of violent protests against U.S. missiles.

For variety, other analysts, such as International Treasury Management, prescribe the Canadian and Australian dollars. ITM points to Canada's slowing inflation and (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

NYSE Volume Sets Record as Dow Rises 13.19

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange jumped Thursday for the second consecutive session, with prices climbing to near-record levels on an unprecedented 159.99 million shares.

Institutions returned to the market in droves. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.19 to 1,282.24, just under its record of 1,287.20 set Nov. 29. It climbed 16.31 Wednesday, the biggest gain since it rose 17.38 Nov. 29.

Advances routed declines 1,309-380 among the 2,038 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled a record 159.99 million shares, topping the previous mark of 149.4 million traded Nov. 4, 1982. Volume Wednesday totaled 113 million shares.

"I don't think this is just another one-day rally like we've had over the past several months," said Stan Weinstein of the Professional Tape Reader, Hollywood, Florida.

Mr. Weinstein, who correctly predicted the bull market in 1982, said he was impressed that NYSE members had cut back on the number of shares they sold short just when smaller investors were increasing their selling of borrowed shares.

Analysts said a considerable amount of pension-fund money has begun to appear in the market along with cash from Individual Retirement Accounts.

Among the regional, Ameritech when issued gained 3/4 to 70 1/2, Bell Atlantic 3/4 to 70 1/2, BellSouth 1/4 to 65 1/2, NYNEX 1/4 to 65 1/2, Pacific Telesis 1/4 to 59 1/2 and U.S. West 1/4 to 61 1/2. Southwestern Bell when issued lost 1/4 to 63 1/2.

Merrill Lynch was third on the active list, up 2 1/2 to 34 1/2. Among the other brokerages, E.F. Hutton gained 2 1/2 to 37 1/2, Paine Webber 1 1/2 to 37, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette 1 1/2 to 17 1/2, A.G. Edwards 2 1/2 to 26 1/2, Advest 1 1/2 to 13 and Dreyfus Corp. 3/4 to 25 1/2.

Tandy Corp. was the fourth most active issue, off 1 1/2 to 39 1/2 with a block of 1,015,000 shares at 39 1/2.

U.S. Retailers Report Strong Increases in December Sales

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — U.S. retailers reported vigorous gains in retail sales in December from year-earlier levels, when the recovery was just beginning to show promise.

And Jeffrey Feiner, retail specialist with Merrill Lynch Inc., said that early January results point to 1983 and 1984 as "back-to-back aggressive consumer-spending years."

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said December

sales were up 17.5 percent from a year earlier. Including the sales of Simpson-Sears of Canada, which was acquired last July, December-to-December sales rose 34.6 percent.

In the five weeks ended Dec. 31, sales, including those of Simpson-Sears, totaled \$3.75 billion, up from \$2.78 billion a year earlier.

Sears said it was the first time in its 97-year history that December sales exceeded \$3 billion. It said that even excluding its Canadian

unit, the 17.5-percent increase was the largest December-to-December sales gain since 1977.

Sears said double-digit increases were reported in all sections of the nation and in all five merchandise lines — apparel, auto-recreation, appliances, home furnishings and home improvements.

Including Simpson-Sears, sales for the 48 weeks ended Dec. 31 rose 19.9 percent to \$22.7 billion. Most retailers begin their fiscal years in February.

K mart Corp., the second-largest U.S. retailer, reported a December sales gain of 11.3 percent to \$3.07 billion. Fiscal year-to-date sales rose 11.2 percent to \$17.5 billion.

Third-ranked J.C. Penney Co. said December store and catalog sales were up 11.6 percent to \$2.1 billion from \$1.9 billion, its best monthly sales gain in two years. For the 48 weeks, Penney said sales rose 5.9 percent to \$10.4 billion from \$9.8 billion.

The more modest gain for the longer period reflected the elimination of some product lines in the interim, including appliances and hardware, as part of Penney's restructuring aimed at concentrating on high-quality apparel and soft goods.

Murdoch Tries to Block Warner and Chris-Craft

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch, the largest shareholder of Warner Communications Inc., has moved to block an agreement that would give Chris-Craft Industries Inc. control of 19 percent of Warner.

The Australian publisher petitioned the Federal Communications Commission Wednesday to prohibit the proposal, arguing that it would violate rules on ownership of media outlets and "may not be in the public interest."

Chris-Craft is an industrial concern that also operates television stations. It discontinued a well-known line of pleasure boats in 1980.

News Corp. bought 7 percent of Warner last month. The company's U.S. unit, News America Publishing, has filed plans with the Justice Department to lift its share in the entertainment and consumer-electronics giant to at least 25 percent and perhaps up to 49.9 percent.

Warner has 65.4 million common shares outstanding. Some analysts interpreted Warner's agreement with Chris-

Craft as an effort to fend off any takeover attempt by Mr. Murdoch. Warner would acquire 42.5 percent of Chris-Craft's television business, BHC Inc., and Chris-Craft would acquire 19 percent of Warner.

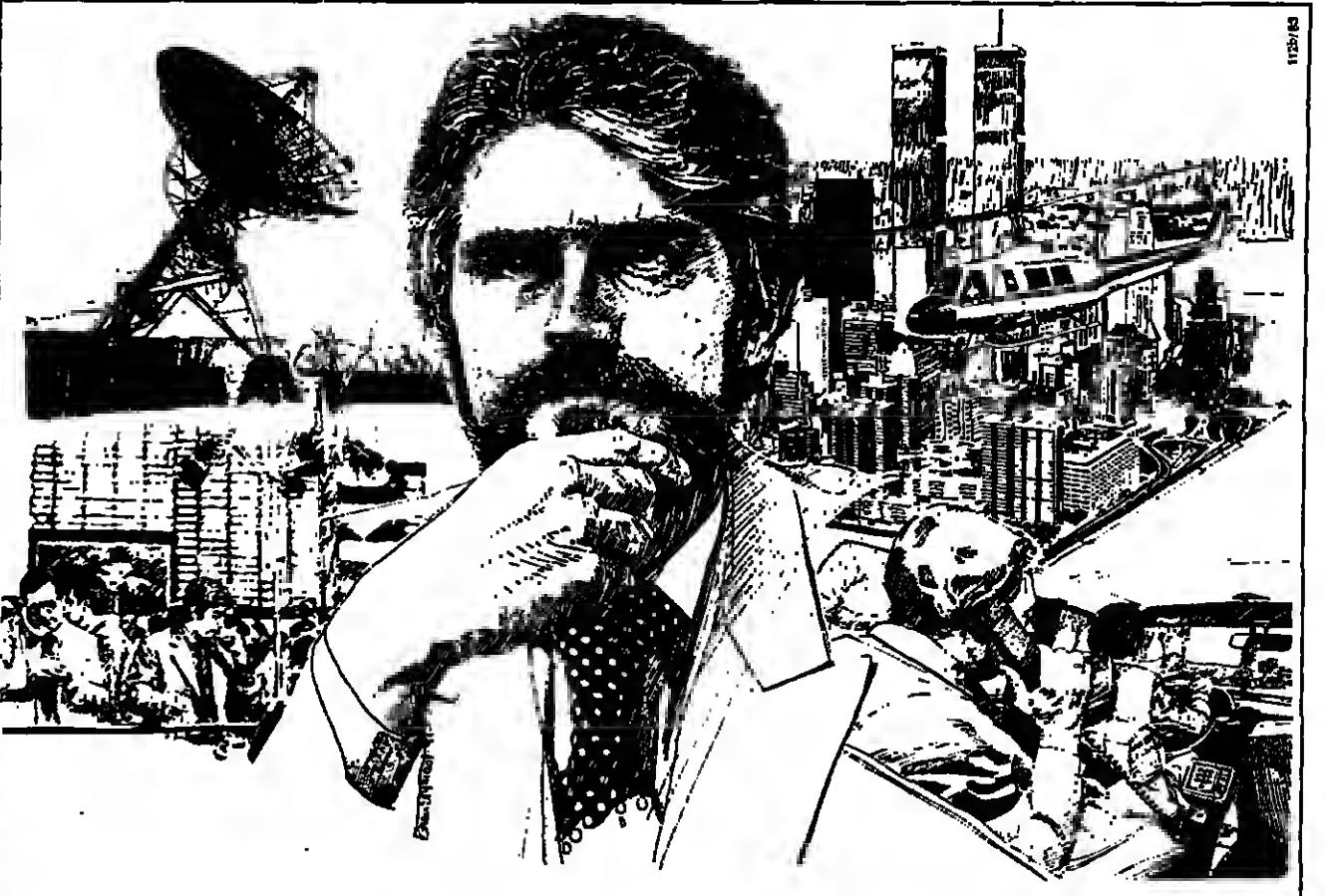
Warner's stock closed at \$28.375 a share Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, up 37 1/2 cents from Wednesday.

Chris-Craft also said it planned to acquire additional shares that would give it more than 25 percent of Warner.

BHC Inc. owns television stations in Los Angeles and in Portland, Oregon, and through a subsidiary operates four other stations, in Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Texas; and San Francisco.

Mr. Murdoch's petition asserted that the transaction would violate rules on cross ownership of TV stations and cable-TV systems and of TV stations and newspapers in the same area. The agreement also would transfer control of FCC licenses without FCC approval, the petition said.

A Warner spokeswoman said Thursday that the company's only comment on the petition "is that we are in full compliance with all FCC regulations." A secretary at Chris-Craft said no one was immediately available to comment.



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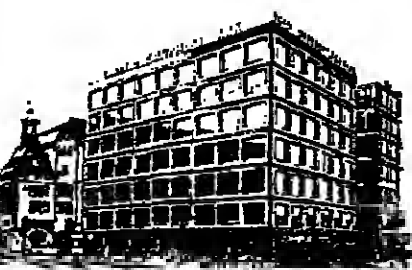
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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Trafalgar House to Acquire Candecora

Expansion of Oil-and-Gas Holdings

LONDON (Herald) — Trafalgar House PLC, the London-based property, construction and shipping company, is moving further into oil and gas.

Trafalgar announced Thursday an offer to acquire Candecora Resources in a share swap valuing the oil-and-gas-exploration company at \$76 million (\$108 million). As an alternative to its shares, Trafalgar offered 185.5 pence in cash for Candecora shares. Candecora accepted the terms "in the absence of a higher offer from another suitable party."

The bid came shortly after Trafalgar spent \$23 million for a stake of 1 percent in the giant Forties oilfield in the North Sea. Trafalgar also has oil-and-gas-exploration interests in the United States. Candecora has a stake of less than 1 percent in Forties and large tracts of onshore exploration land in England.

Trafalgar officials said the bid does not affect their offer to acquire Bannister & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., another property and shipping company, for about \$300 million.

Total U.K. Unemployment Drops

LONDON (Reuters) — The British unemployment rate fell in December for the third consecutive month, the Employment Ministry said Thursday. But adult unemployment rose for the first time since September.

The total number looking for work dropped by slightly more than 50,000 to 3,079,000, or 12.9 percent of the work force, the ministry said. But adult unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose 5,500, to 2,944,000.

Ministry officials forecast a seasonal rise of 87,000 in unemployment this month as the winter lull in industry took effect. In November, unemployment had fallen a revised 2,500, to 12.3 percent of the work force.

Manila Seeks \$15-Billion Debt Deal

MANILA (UPI) — The Philippines is seeking rescheduling of \$15 billion in foreign debt, or 61 percent of its total foreign debt, the Central Bank said Thursday. Manila had been reported earlier to be seeking rescheduling of \$9 billion in debt.

The Central Bank governor, Jaime Laya, apparently referring to the political and economic turmoil that followed the assassination in August of Benigno Aquino, the leading opponent of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, attributed the debt crisis to "certain domestic developments," export shortfalls and a high debt-service burden beginning in 1981.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said earlier that the debt to be rescheduled involved principal payments due from 1984 through mid-1985.

Brazil Exceeds Its Trade Projection

BRASILIA (AP) — Brazil has surpassed its projections for its 1983 trade balance, the Finance Ministry said Thursday, and added that it was expecting a 1983 surplus of \$10 billion.

"We expect 1983 will show a \$6.5-billion trade surplus," said the Finance Ministry spokesman, Pedro Luiz Rodriguez. The official figures have not yet been announced.

Brazil, in economic statements to the International Monetary Fund, earlier said the 1983 surplus was \$6 billion. It subsequently said it expected a trade surplus of \$6.3 billion.

French Foreign Debt at \$53 Billion

PARIS (Reuters) — France's foreign debt rose to \$53 billion at the end of 1983, compared with \$52.5 billion in May 1981, when the Socialist government took power, Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Thursday.

He told a business conference organized by the magazine L'Expansion that France would not be able to repay both principal and interest due in 1984 without further borrowing, but that in 1985 it would be possible.

Dollar's Rise Is Fueling Anxiety About a Drop

(Continued from Page 11) Federal Reserve to encourage at least a small decline in interest rates. Last month, the U.S. government estimated that the economy was growing at an inflation-adjusted rate of 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter, well below the 6 percent to 7 percent forecast by some economists.

"The Fed will be surprised" by the weakness of the economy, says Mr. Richebächer, who points to slowing in such "strategic areas" as construction and auto production. Some leading analysts remain bullish on the dollar. International Treasury Management, for example, says the U.S. currency is likely to weaken slightly in the next three to six months but end the year about 2.70 DM. Jim O'Neill, an economist at ITM, says the market will not ditch the dollar until it sees firm evidence that the U.S. government will reduce its budget deficit.

More daring is Brian Marber, a prominent British technical analyst, who says that his charts tell him that the dollar is headed toward 3.95 DM, though perhaps not this year. "The dollar may be overvalued but it appears not to care," he says.

Calling the dollar's peak, or course, is hazardous, as Rocco's Mr. Donker attests. Few analysts are looking for a major decline in the first quarter. The U.S. Treasury is expected to raise about \$60 billion in the quarter, underlining the threat of higher interest rates. In the second quarter, though, U.S. Treasury borrowing normally abates as income-tax receipts arrive. Many analysts think that will help munge interest rates and the dollar lower.

When they try to look further ahead, most economists say the election fogs up their crystal balls. At current levels, the market is assuming that President Ronald Reagan will be re-elected in November. But any sign that the Democrats are gaining the upper hand would be likely to send the dollar tumbling on expectations of higher inflation.

At Banque Nationale de Paris, Gabriel François, chief economist, recalls that in the late 1970s rising interest rates were taken as a sign of dollar weakness. High rates, he argues, "make a strong currency stronger and a weak currency weaker." Many bears also expect the U.S. economy to slow markedly this year. That would reduce the risk of surging inflation and allow the

strong trade surplus. It also does little to suggest that the opposition Progressive Conservative Party will win the next Canadian election, boosting business confidence. Australia lowered its barriers to foreign investors last year, and IMF says that move should draw in more funds. Even so, both Australia and Canada rely heavily on commodity flows, and many investors are not ready to bet that oil and minerals will break out of their slump this year.

One way to hedge is to invest in currencies denominated in the European Currency Unit, an artificial currency that reflects the value of the European currencies.

ECU investments have proved particularly popular in the Benelux countries. Eurobond issues denominated in ECUs totaled the equivalent of \$1.7 billion in 1983, accounting for 3.9 percent of all

Eurobond issues, up from 1.6 percent in 1982, according to Kreditbank SA.

But many investors remain wary of the unfamiliar "cocktail" currency. For a portfolio manager, choosing the ECU can seem like abdicating on the duty of picking the right currencies. "To me," says Nico Havings, a director of Gulf & Occidental Investment Co. of Geneva, "it's like buying the Dow Jones average."

—B.H.

AMC to Report Profit For First Time Since '80

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — American Motors Corp., which has had losses for 14 consecutive quarters, will report a profit for the fourth quarter of 1983, according to Jose J. Dedeurwaerde, the company's president.

Mr. Dedeurwaerde declined to be specific in his comments Wednesday about the results for the period, saying only that the company's long string of losses had ended.

AMC last reported a profit of \$1.3 million, in March 1980. Since then it has had cumulative losses totaling \$643.5 million, including \$154.1 million in the first three quarters of 1983.

Mr. Dedeurwaerde also declined to flatly predict a profitable year in 1984, but said the company had a "good chance" of remaining in the black if sales of small cars stay brisk. Some analysts have estimated that the company could earn \$38 million to \$57 million next year.

The Belgian-born executive, who was formerly with France's Regie Nationale des Usines Renault, which owns 46 percent of AMC's shares, said the company's car sales had increased 71 percent, to 192,744, in 1983, largely on the strength of its Renault Alliance subcompact and the related Encore model.

He also said that sales of AMC's four-wheel-drive Jeep and Eagle vehicles increased 28 percent, to 81,626, during the year.

However, Mr. Dedeurwaerde said that small-car sales have fallen off in recent months, as buyers

have favored larger models. "The small-car segment of the market is not going very well," he said. "Fifteen months ago it was 23 percent of the total; now it is closer to 18 percent."

As a result, he said, the company's hopes for increasing its sales this year are guarded. And, he added, the renewed popularity of larger cars will force AMC to develop larger models as quickly as it can.

"We are vulnerable because we are presently only in the small-car business," he said. "We cannot live with a small-car strategy alone."

He said AMC would develop a car bigger than the Alliance that would be similar in size to such compacts and midsize models as the Honda Accord and Chevrolet Celebrity. The new model would be based on a Renault-developed car, he said.

Mr. Dedeurwaerde declined to say when the larger model would be introduced or where it would be produced, but said that five years from now it was his goal to have AMC competing in 50 percent of the car market, rather than in the current 25 percent. Another target, he said, was to reduce the sale of Alliance-size cars to 50 percent of all AMC car sales.

While the larger model is being developed, he added, AMC will introduce another derivative of its Alliance early in 1985. He did not give details. The Encore is a two-door hatchback derivative of the Alliance sedan. Both versions are made at AMC's factory complex in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Chrysler Said To Near Accord With Mitsubishi

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A newspaper reported Thursday that Chrysler Corp. and its Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors Corp., are engaged in final discussions on joint production of cars in the United States, but Chrysler said the report was too far.

The newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, said the two automakers were most likely to use one of Chrysler's idle factories to produce about 200,000 subcompact cars a year, starting in 1986.

A Mitsubishi Motors spokesman was quoted as saying that both parties were "continuing feasibility studies on the cost of production facilities and the supply of parts" for the joint venture.

But a Chrysler spokesman, Doug Nicol, said in Detroit that "there's been no agreement made. It's a study." He said in February '83 that "we would explore joint production," Mr. Nicol said. "That's where it's at."

He noted that Chrysler has long owned 15 percent of Mitsubishi Motors and marketed its cars in the United States and meets regularly with its executives. But he said the newspaper story went too far.

Asahi Shimbun said Mitsubishi decided on a tie-up with Chrysler, rather than starting its own production plant, because the U.S. automaker has come out of its deficit crisis and a solo Mitsubishi operation would be too risky.

Getty Heiress Goes to Court to Fight Pennzoil, Trust's Buyout of Oil Firm

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A Getty family member went to court Thursday to challenge Getty Oil Co.'s agreement to be converted to a private company owned jointly by Pennzoil Co. and the Sarah C. Getty Trust.

Claire Eugenia Getty, a granddaughter of Getty Oil's late founder, J. Paul Getty, won a temporary restraining order blocking the transaction, which was announced Wednesday.

Judge Richard P. Byrne of Los Angeles County Superior Court scheduled a hearing for late Thursday to hear arguments on whether to extend the order, a court clerk, Clarence Ramsey, said.

Moses Laske, a San Francisco lawyer representing the Sarah C. Getty Trust, was not accepting calls from reporters, a secretary said. One of Miss Getty's attorneys, Michael Whalen, said he could not comment.

Miss Getty is the daughter of George F. Getty II, who was executive vice president and chief operating officer for Getty Oil until he died in 1973.

The proposed transaction, announced Wednesday and valued at about \$5.3 billion, would be one of the largest in U.S. corporate history. Getty Oil is the 14th-largest oil company in the United States, with annual sales of \$11.9 billion and assets of \$9.9 billion. Pennzoil has annual sales of \$2.3 billion and assets of \$3.2 billion.

Although the ultimate fate of Getty Oil will not be known until next Dec. 31 — a self-imposed deadline for restructuring the com-

pany — some analysts predicted that the company eventually would be split up.

At the least, analysts said, the surviving company will be vastly changed. The merger announced Wednesday — which is subject to a definitive agreement, Getty Oil shareholder approval and various regulatory requirements — ended months of warring between company management and Gordon P. Getty, 49, who controls the 32 million Getty Oil shares held by the Sarah C. Getty Trust. The trust is named for his grandmother.

The transaction would give shareholders other than Pennzoil and the Sarah C. Getty Trust \$110 a share, plus a deferred cash payment of at least \$5 more a share.

Robert Harper, a Pennzoil spokesman in New York, said the accord called for Pennzoil to buy 24 million of the publicly held Getty shares for about \$2.6 billion. Getty would buy the remaining 24 million for about \$2.6 billion.

Mr. Harper said it would take "three to six months" before Pennzoil and Getty officials would propose a restructuring of the new combined company, which has not been given a name.

The trust set up by J. Paul Getty and his mother would own 57 percent of the "new" Getty, up from its current 40.2 percent. Pennzoil would own the remaining 43 percent. Getty currently has 79.8 million shares outstanding.

The agreement clouded the future for Getty's chairman, Sidney

R. Petersen, who has battled Gordon Getty in the courts for control of the diversified petroleum company.

The biggest single winner would be the already wealthy J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California. The second-largest Getty Oil shareholder with 11.8 percent of its stock, the museum would collect more than \$1 billion if the proposed transaction is completed.

A Pennzoil spokesman said J. Hugh Liedtke, chief executive of the Houston-based oil and gas company, would be the president and chief executive of the new Getty Oil. Blaine P. Kerr, president of Pennzoil, would be chairman of Getty's executive committee.

Getty stock, which had risen about 33 percent in value in the past month, fell 25 cents Thursday to \$104.125 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. It had risen \$6.25 Wednesday.

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Dominant Hong Kong TV Firm to Offer Stock

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's leading television company, Television Broadcasts, known as TVB, said Thursday it plans to make a public stock offering of 105 million shares, 25 percent of its shares at 2.65 Hong Kong dollars (\$3.4 U.S. cents) apiece.

The chairman of TVB, Sir Run Run Shaw, had earlier deferred the stock sale, which had been scheduled for October, because of slack market performance. Sir Run Run on Thursday said

fasciously to the press that he would have set the share price higher, but Rocco Lee, a spokesman for the underwriters of the offering, Sun Hung Kai International Ltd., a unit of Sun Hung Kai Co., said the issue had been postponed and the share price lowered to adjust to current market conditions.

Sir Run Run is best known for the popular Kung Fu movies produced by his Shaw Studios, which since TVB's beginning in 1965 have played a large part in the popularity of the company's "Jade" Chinese-language channel, which has

at least 80 percent of Hong Kong's Chinese audience of 5 million. TVB estimates that profit for 1983 was 173 million dollars, up from 1982's 142.1 million dollars. In 1978, the station earned 21.1 million dollars. The company also has an English-language channel, "Pearl," but analysts said earnings from that channel are not consequential.

Several share offerings have been made in Hong Kong recently, but the TVB offering is the first of those not to be connected with manufacturing or property. The company expects to diversify into businesses related to TV broadcasting, but would not give further details Thursday. The TVB stock to be offered is owned by Hutchison International Ltd., Pearl Securities Ltd., Eastern Finance Ltd., Anglia Television Group PLC and International Entertainment Enterprises Ltd. As a result, Sir Run Run, his family interests — the Shaw Organisation — Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. and the family of H.W. Lee will remain the principal shareholders.

Analysts observed that the sale means that TVB remains primarily

controlled by local Chinese. They added that TVB may have exhausted further growth potential in the television-advertising market.

TVB's only rival for both English and Chinese-language audiences in Hong Kong, Asia Television Ltd., has hit troubled times. Largely pushed out of the lucrative Chinese television-advertising market by TVB's tighter management and more successful marketing, ATV's Hong Kong partners, Deacon Chiu and his son Dick have been negotiating to find a buyer for their 50-percent holding, which is valued at 50 million to 100 million dollars.

This week the elder Mr. Chiu denied reports that he had agreed to sell the Chiu family holding to a Malaysian theater and film-distribution company, Golden Star Group, that had considered buying the Chiu family stake. The other 50-percent stake is held by an Australian group — David Syme & Co. and the CRA mining and resources conglomerate. Market sources said this week that the Australians are negotiating to sell their holding back to the Chiu family.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December, 1983

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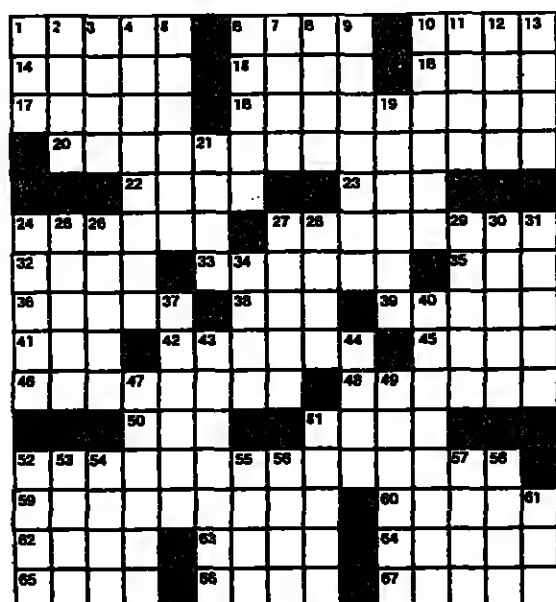
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ACROSS

1 Breathless
8 Guy's duchess
16 Latin intensive
14 Ghanaian export
15 Caron role
16 Area under a
17 Oka, city
18 Overlord, e.g.
20 Fighting words over Oregon: 1944
22 Places for clodhoppers
23 Kipling's "Dramas of the Fore and..."
24 Kowalski's wife
27 Like a Japanese fish dish
32 Part of TV
33 Dependent
35 Harman nickname
36 Live
38 Polk's party in 1911
39 C.P.A.'s item
41 Canadian's neighbor
42 Tenuous
45 Violin attachment
46 Caribbean land masses
48 Like a small egg

DOWN

50 Historian
51 Indigo
52 What 20 Across might have caused
59 Sidney Howard play: 1933
60 Practice for Peter Nero
62 Ring the bell
63 Soprano Glick
64 Jack's concoctions
65 Un hero
66 Clean a brier
67 Three-piped sides of dice

DOWN

1 Here, in Honduras
2 John Cook's game
3 Playbill heading
4 Egg dishes
5 A medium used by Degas
6 In the air
7 Famed eighth-century Chinese poet
8 Cordons (top chef)
9 Annual Dayton event
10 Wholly
11 Full-house part
12 Notice
13 Counting-out word
19 Supply

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KULCC
STUCO
YELMOP
TRULIA

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHOKO SWOOP PERMIT TONGUE
Answer: What a man's dishes to forget often begins—WHEN TO STOP

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	15	10	W	Bangkok	30	25	E
Athens	15	10	W	Beijing	10	5	N
Azores	15	10	W	Bombay	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Buenos Aires	15	10	W
Bahia	15	10	W	Calcutta	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Chongqing	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Dacca	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Delhi	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Hankow	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Harbin	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Hong Kong	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Kobe	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Manila	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Medan	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Osaka	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Seoul	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Singapore	30	25	E
Bahia	15	10	W	Taipei	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Tokyo	10	5	N
Bahia	15	10	W	Yokohama	10	5	N

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				High Low Close Chg			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15
2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15	2000 A.D. Inc.	1.15

Amsterdam

Close Prev.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50
ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50	ABN Holding	29.50

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Johannesburg				London			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20

Tokyo

Close Prev.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20

Stockholm

Close Prev.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20

BOOKS

WITHOUT HONOR — DEFEAT IN VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

By Arnold R. Isaacs. 559 pp. \$19.95. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Reviewed by Paul Dean

AMONG the Saigon commandos, the reputedly the most respected soldiers and the most respected journalists, there was the Thinking Correspondent.

He was not seduced by military briefings or dog-and-pony-show demonstrations passed off as combat confrontations. While he might have written about the tonnage and frequency of air strikes, his thoughts were for the human loss. Being able to see solutions that went beyond firepower and into the software of political science, economics, history and the humanities rarely endeared him to the military — especially if it looked as if his expressions and writings might be a rehearsal for a postwar book.

Arnold R. Isaacs was a Thinking Correspondent.

He was in Indochina for the Baltimore Sun for three years until 1975 when Saigon fell and evacuated to helicopter runners in panic. Then, from Hong Kong, he reported on the chaos of war and the trucking of Laos and Cambodia. And now comes his postwar book.

It is a wonderful weave of Isaacs' reporting and subsequent intense research. The third and the blood of combat and the waiting of mortality wounded nations are here. So are the softer sounds of negotiations, ruffled documents, the sigh of broken agreements and the tinkle of glasses on conference tables.

No balanced, judicious politician or military officer could win at this book. No standard hatreds are repeated or partialities made apparent. Its judgment of persons and nations is careful evaluation with no thought of summary execution.

President Nixon may have shown some unhealthy responses to criticism of his war settlement efforts, Isaacs claims, but in some areas he was falsely accused and his anger justified. President Thieu doubtless was the dictator of a corrupt military administration, yet he also was a capable organizer and shrewd tactician. Although Henry Kissinger displayed risky improvisation, status chasing and a master-slave relationship with the Vietnamese during the Paris peace talks, he was sincerely dedicated to a peace — with Thieu remaining in power and any future government secured by free elections.

Isaacs has produced a raw but necessary history. In looking back, he is able to develop a painful emptiness inside all who knew or

watched this war. That, in quest of plus jamais is as it should be.

An U.S. colonel, frustrated, impotent, talking to a North Vietnamese liaison officer shortly before Saigon's surrender. "You know you never defeated us on the battlefield," said, Replied the North Vietnamese. "It may be so... but it is also irrelevant."

The secret army in Laos in 1970 was a C-4 trained, armed and transported militia. The troops, however, were only 15 years old. A village refusing this draft would be considered Communist. Pathet Lao and bombed by government forces.

Vietnamese draftees were paying \$40 bribe to be classified exempt from military service. Village and district chiefs were buying off for as much as \$500. Vietnamese Air Force helicopter pilots requested bribes to fly hazardous medical evacuation missions. Corruptly reported the senior American adviser in Vinh, Binh, was "so far reaching that the beginning and ending become lost."

And then peace negotiations that produced the ultimate irony of Nixon and Kissinger establishing closer rapport and agreement with North Vietnam than with South Vietnam.

In the end, with the U.S. ally like a hapless innocent sandwiched between the nosed attorneys, a cease-fire settlement was negotiated above South Vietnamese objections, even Thieu's tears. It carried on for the human factor, the basic unit, the ordinary South Vietnamese citizen.

The war, all 12 years of it, was a classic U.S. persistence without understanding. American ideologies superimposed upon its culture. And right or wrong (current debate one side), it is precisely what the United States is again doing, now in Central America. The fact has not been lost on others who have read "Without Honor."

For subscribers to bottom lines, Isaacs creates two moments of enormous poignancy. One is his personal observation: "The American soldiers and their comrades fought bravely, on the whole, if often cynically. They surely deserved better than the indifference contempt many of them met when they turned home; whoever was to blame for war's mistakes, it was certainly not the young men who were sent to fight it."

Then there was a statement by Thieu's sorrowful acceptance that was perhaps a eulogy for his logic sacrificed to political ambition. "The simplest way to achieve peace is to go North Vietnam end its war of aggression in South," he told the National Assembly in Saigon in December of 1972. "We do not demand that the war end with a victory... only justice and with minimum righteousness that is, that the invaded must cease to be invaded and that the aggressor must go home."

Isaacs has produced a raw but necessary history. In looking back, he is able to develop a painful emptiness inside all who knew or

Paul Dean, a former correspondent in Vietnam, is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ABOUT three decades ago tournament players foisted themselves facing the Roth-Steele system, which introduced many ideas that have since become standard in serious competition. One of these is the negative double, which, however, lends itself to varying interpretations.

A common situation arises

NORTH (D)				EAST			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20

when a minor-suit opening is overcalled with one heart.

What does a negative double indicate?

Maoy experts, perhaps most, consider that the double guarantees exactly four-card length in spades. A ooe-spade bid promises at least five, so this treatment clarifies the spade situation in short order.

This does, however, leave serious problems when the responder has a moderate hand with three spades and no heart stopper. A sensible alternative, therefore, is to double with length in the unbid minor and bid one spade with four cards or more. In that case, the double denies four spades.

Neither treatment solves the problem of the North hand on the diagrammed deal.

The inventor of the negative double, Alvin Roth, faced the problem, and used his brainchild. East redoubled to show a top heart, and the result was an eventual six-club contract after East-West had bid to the three-level.

The declarer appeared

to have only 11 tricks. But bidding was a source of comfort: West might be in trouble since he apparently had led in both red suits.

Hearts were led and cashed, and four trump winners were cashed. Dummy was tattered with a spade lead and a heart was ruffed. The queen was cashed, leaving position:

NORTH				SOUTH			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20
ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20	ABE	1.20

When the spade jack was to the ace, West had to surrender. He parted with a diamond, and the diamond of the closed hand won the trick to bring home the

Champs:

The declarer appeared

to have only 11 tricks. But

bidding was a source of

comfort: West might be in

trouble since he apparently

had led in both red suits.

Hearts were led and cashed,

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diamond, and the diamond of

the closed hand won the

SPORTS

FL's Aggressive Recruiting Stance
Reflects Concern Over Rival LeagueBy William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

ALTO, California—The Florida Football League, dropping its passive role toward the National Football League, has adopted a new, aggressive stance. Recruiting here this week, four days in advance of its annual meeting, the league's 28 teams are recruiting for the 1984 season. The league's 28 teams are recruiting for the 1984 season. The league's 28 teams are recruiting for the 1984 season.

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and Young, the NFL let the USFL take away too many good young players last year—the USFL's first season—more than a dozen of whom might have been first-round picks in the NFL draft.

"We sat back," said John Wooten, one of four scouts sent here by the Dallas Cowboys. "We didn't sell ourselves. But not this time."

Kilroy was reminded of the wars with the American Football League in the 1960s.

"A lot of things are the same," he said. "We had a recruiting film and a book back then too. They were called, 'The NFL and You' too."

According to Kilroy, Rooney teams and the league's three scouting combines.

The thrust of the film is that low-round draft choices and free agents stand a chance to win jobs in the NFL and that there is little reason to choose "another league."

Keith Millard, a defensive end from Washington State whom the USFL Arizona Wranglers drafted Wednesday and will try to sign here this week, said:

"Sure, we know it's a recruiting device, but it's a good one. However, I don't think anybody is going to sign a contract on account of one movie."

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Elaine Zayak: 'I want to win the nationals and the Olympics.'

Zayak Fit and Eager

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

MUNSEY, New York—Two weeks before the national championships that will determine the U.S. figure-skating team for the Winter Olympics, Elaine Zayak appears to have regained the form and fitness that brought her a world title.

Her weight, as high as 138 pounds last year, is down to a trim 118. Her compulsory figures, so vital to critical acceptance from judges, are "very good, really good," according to her coach, Peter Burrows.

Her short and long programs have been revamped, with the emphasis on athleticism and style. And her mood, once uncertain, is confident—despite an unsettling case of tonsillitis.

"I want to win the nationals and the Olympics," the 18-year-old said Tuesday during a training break at the Sport-O-Rama ice rink here.

"And I know I can do it if I really get my mind into it."

"Everything is right on schedule," Burrows said of the nationals, to be held Jan. 17-21 in Salt Lake City and will serve as the trials to select the team for the Olympics scheduled Feb. 7-19 in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

"Elaine's getting very competitively tough, but the most significant thing is that the maturity has arrived, and it's arrived at the right time."

Zayak's career appeared in jeopardy last year, when she suffered an ankle injury during the world championships in Finland. She did not resume skating until June 27.

"When you've been out for four months and can't get off the ground," Burrows said, recalling the injury, "it becomes an immense problem. It's been a tremendous struggle, but she's really come through."

Zayak recently won the Eastern regional, with a short program featuring music from "West Side Story," and a long program that ended with more upbeat music from the movie "Stayin' Alive."

"We've gone back to basics," said Zayak, the 1982 world champion. "We've gone back to the music that worked well for me in the past and the program that suits my style."

In other Olympic developments, a threat by the U.S. Bobbed Federation to stage the U.S. Olympic trials in Europe instead of at Lake Placid, New York, was averted Tuesday after a meeting between bobbed officials and the Olympic Regional Development Authority.

The dispute arose the day before, when the authority posted a tentative training schedule for bobbed runs at Mount Van Hoevenberg that allowed fewer hours than the federation had been receiving.

Allan Hachigian, the federation president, protested the cutback, saying that the bobbeders needed as much training time as possible to prepare for the Olympics. If they could not get sufficient time in Lake Placid, he warned, they were prepared to go to Europe for the trials.

"We just have a hard time with these people," Hachigian said, after an agreement was achieved that allowed two-man trials to begin. "They insist on trying to run our sport, but their business is that of a landlord, to provide facilities for an agreed amount of time."

Ray Pratt, the authority's vice president for events, said Tuesday that U.S. bobbeders received "more slides than ever" during December. "Today they quit at 1 p.m.," he said, "and each sled got four runs."

The Olympic authority has committed from Day 1 not only to give them enough ice for the selection process, but for training for Sarajevo.

Acey Deuce, Flower of Orange Bowl

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

MIAMI—Nobody made a commemorative speech or unveiled a plaque, or planted a seedling orange tree in the memory of Acey Deuce Monday night before the 50th Orange Bowl game.

And that was a shame. Just because Deuce dabbled in certain illegal activities half a century ago is no reason to eclipse him from history. Without him, there might have been no Orange Bowl parade, no Nebraska and no Miami playing to decide the national collegiate championship.

Like many great families, like many great institutions, the Orange Bowl is based on the labor, foresight and goodwill of somebody whose hands were not totally clean. From his one stirring moment of generosity has come 50 Orange Bowl games and the noble tradition of college presidents returning with gummy sacks full of dollars to buy books, busen burners and blocking sleds for the scholars back home.

The memory of Deuce was praised Monday by Earnie Seiler, 83, known to all in Miami as Mr. Orange Bowl for having served as executive director for its first 40 years.

Seiler recalled how Acey Deuce came to the rescue back in the winter of 1932-33, when a few Miami residents organized a Palm Festival to culminate with a college football bowl game featuring the University of Miami.

"We got a man named Moore to donate land for a park, so we called it Moore Park," Seiler said. "We put in 1,800 bleacher seats and we got ahold of Chick Meehan of Manhattan College, who had a pretty good record. We wanted to get New York down here for the draw."

To induce Manhattan, then a major team, the fledgling committee offered a guarantee of \$3,000, which in the Depression was a good sum.

"They came down on the Clyde Line, which was the main cruise line between Miami and New York," Seiler recalled. "It was a slow boat, about three days and two nights, and when the kids got here, they had some upset stomachs, but they had four or five days to recuperate and they were fine."

Four or five days were plenty for the good old boys on the committee to work on Meehan's New York sentimentality. They asked him to take it easy on their boys, that getting murdered by Manhattan could kill the Palm Festival. After the Southerners had "poured their tears into their martini glasses," Seiler said, Meehan agreed he would take it easy after his team scored three touchdowns.

The committee members all wiped their eyes on their handkerchiefs and said, "Preciate that, shuh."

While the committee was softening up Meehan, Seiler said, "everybody in town was laughing at us trying to imitate the Rose Bowl; tickets were \$1.50 and we only had from Thanksgiving to New Year's Day to build it up."

Just before game time, the committee was short \$1,500 of the money it had guaranteed Meehan, who might have been a softie but was no fool. He said he would not send his team out to play until the other \$1,500 had crossed his palm. Said Seiler: "That's when we made the sheriff our finance director."

According to legend, the sheriff went around to certain business establishments that would profit the most from the sudden influx of male visitors to the region, and asked the proprietors to make a donation.

"I never heard about that," Seiler said, adding that three hours before the game the sheriff brought in Deuce, a well-known businessman.

"He was a gentleman," Seiler said. "I forget his real name right offhand, but everybody in town knew him as Acey Deuce. He ran the numbers game in Miami. You know, every day the newspaper published a certain number and people bet on it. I imagine he probably handled some horse bets, too, although I really didn't know."

"He was a good citizen," Deuce peeled off 15 \$100 bills and handed them to the sheriff/finance director, who handed them to Seiler, who, having appropriately laundered them, handed them to Meehan, who notified his boys to lace up their shoes because there was going to be a game after all.

As a reward for his touching gesture, Deuce was given 1,000 tickets to the game, which he distributed to his vast network of family, friends, numbers runners and clients.

Nearly 2,000 people were in Moore Park to watch Miami try to contain Manhattan. Six inches of sand on the field were a great equalizer. Another equalizer came when Tom McCann, the Miami coach who had been suffering from migraine headaches, asked his old college coach, Bob Zupke of Illinois, to help him. Zupke installed a series of decoys that set up a sweep round left end that produced the only score in a 7-0 Miami victory.

The next year in the Palm Festival, Duquesne beat Miami, 33-7, and the following year Seiler and his friends created the first Orange Bowl game, in which Bucknell defeated Miami, 36-0.

The bustling tactics of the early committee have since been used by other scuffling bowl committees.

In New York there was a civic disaster known as the Gotham Bowl during a newspaper strike in December 1962. That bowl died a merciful death after a team from Nebraska had defeated a team from Miami, 36-34, in front of a few thousand frozen souls.

Monday night those same two educational institutions battled, with a national championship in the balance. If Acey Deuce or his descendants were present, it was a well kept secret.

College football has gone respectable. The administrators no longer bring the loot home in gummy sacks. These days they use attaché cases.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 26 W 10 L 6
Philadelphia 22 W 12 L 6
New York 18 W 16 L 6
Washington 15 W 19 L 9

Central Division
Milwaukee 19 W 17 L 9
Detroit 17 W 19 L 9
Chicago 13 W 23 L 15
Indiana 9 W 29 L 21
Cleveland 8 W 30 L 22

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
Utah 21 W 14 L 9
Denver 19 W 16 L 9
Kansas City 13 W 22 L 15
San Antonio 12 W 23 L 16
Houston 12 W 23 L 16

Pacific Division
Los Angeles 20 W 15 L 9
Portland 18 W 17 L 9
Golden State 18 W 17 L 9
Phoenix 15 W 20 L 12
San Diego 12 W 23 L 16

Western Division Results
Boston 104, Washington 101 (18:22). Houston 102, Dallas 92 (18:22). Philadelphia 101, New York 90 (18:22). Chicago 98, Detroit 95 (18:22). Milwaukee 97, Indiana 94 (18:22). Cleveland 93, San Antonio 90 (18:22). Utah 92, Denver 89 (18:22). Kansas City 88, San Antonio 85 (18:22). Houston 87, San Antonio 84 (18:22). Portland 86, Los Angeles 83 (18:22). Phoenix 85, San Antonio 82 (18:22). San Diego 84, Houston 81 (18:22). Detroit 80, Chicago 77 (18:22). Washington 76, Boston 73 (18:22). New York 75, Philadelphia 72 (18:22). Indiana 74, Milwaukee 71 (18:22). Cleveland 73, San Antonio 70 (18:22). Utah 72, Denver 69 (18:22). Kansas City 68, San Antonio 65 (18:22). Houston 67, San Antonio 64 (18:22). Portland 66, Los Angeles 63 (18:22). Phoenix 65, San Antonio 62 (18:22). San Diego 64, Houston 61 (18:22). Detroit 60, Chicago 57 (18:22). Washington 56, Boston 53 (18:22). New York 55, Philadelphia 52 (18:22). Indiana 54, Milwaukee 51 (18:22). Cleveland 53, San Antonio 50 (18:22). Utah 52, Denver 49 (18:22). Kansas City 48, San Antonio 45 (18:22). Houston 47, San Antonio 44 (18:22). Portland 46, Los Angeles 43 (18:22). Phoenix 45, San Antonio 42 (18:22). San Diego 44, Houston 41 (18:22). Detroit 40, Chicago 37 (18:22). Washington 36, Boston 33 (18:22). New York 35, Philadelphia 32 (18:22). Indiana 34, Milwaukee 31 (18:22). Cleveland 33, San Antonio 30 (18:22). Utah 32, Denver 29 (18:22). Kansas City 28, San Antonio 25 (18:22). Houston 27, San Antonio 24 (18:22). Portland 26, Los Angeles 23 (18:22). Phoenix 25, San Antonio 22 (18:22). San Diego 24, Houston 21 (18:22). Detroit 20, Chicago 17 (18:22). Washington 16, Boston 13 (18:22). New York 15, Philadelphia 12 (18:22). Indiana 14, Milwaukee 11 (18:22). Cleveland 13, San Antonio 10 (18:22). Utah 12, Denver 9 (18:22). Kansas City 8, San Antonio

OBSERVER

Hazardous Health News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am devoted to freedom of the press, but when it prints stories that ought to be suppressed for the good of the country, my blood boils.

In the space normally reserved for news of the latest disarming scientific findings about the evil effects of smoke, air, food, drink, poor arch supports, inclement weather, cockroach pollen and newspaper ink on human health, I was appalled to see the headline "Divorce's Stress Exacts Long-Term Health Toll."

The nub of it was that divorce seems to cause heart disease, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia, high blood pressure and accidental death.

For people who are getting divorced and are, presumably, already thoroughly unhappy, it can only darken their spirits more deeply to learn that they are marked for early graves. For people who have survived divorce and believe themselves finally on the road to happiness, the promise of unnaturally early death can only make a mockery of their delusions of happiness.

In this matter I speak with complete disinterest, as one of the last undivorced husbands in the United States who is, furthermore, not even contemplating divorce. Normally I moan with anguish over the latest bulletin about what's killing us, for the fatal vice, habit or organ is always one with which I am afflicted.

Selfishness urges me to enjoy a week off from despair at the expense of the divorced millions, but principle compels me to protest at this mindless abuse of the press's power.

Conceivably, a law might be written requiring every divorce lawyer to be tattooed with the words "Warning: Divorce Is Dangerous to Your Health." Since lawyers control the legislatures, though, the law would probably be framed so that it could be fulfilled by printing the legend on the sole of the foot.

Even if tattooed on a lawyer's forehead, would it discourage unhappily married couples from their

demands to be put asunder? Imagine an attorney putting the problem to a customer:

"Your choices are two, madam. Do you wish to spend the rest of your life legally bound to this two-timing four-flusher who not only detests you, but also resents the fact that you detest him? Or do you prefer to assume an abnormally high risk of incurring heart disease, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia, high blood pressure and accidental death?"

My observations of divorced people, which are extensive, persuade me that 100 people out of 100 are going to reply, "When I read advice about my liver, Blackstone, I'll call a doctor," while hailing a cab and taking their business to another lawyer.

People who want to live in New York City know that breathing the air on a sultry summer day is like smoking two packs of cigarettes in a sealed cubicle. They know that New York City is synonymous with the risk of accidental death and high blood pressure.

Accidental death, heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure—they know these are risks of living in New York, but they want to live in New York anyhow and will pay a real-estate tycoon's ransom to do it. People who want divorces are usually even more desperate.

Is it the obligation of a free press to torment these poor sufferers by filling their heads with thoughts of the ultimate shroud for which they are contracting when they sign the alimony papers? Surely not.

Their defenders may argue that whenever data are gathered they deserve to be publicized, and let life's wretched cope as best they can. This argument would be stronger if the news about the health hazards of getting divorced were balanced with data about the health hazards of wanting to get divorced but deciding not to.

My guess—strictly unscientific, of course—is that the people who want to, but don't, would show a high incidence of badly ground teeth, pounding pulse, tired blood, finger-nail-scattered palms, Saturday-night fever, alcoholism and murder. The only news in all this, I suspect, is that unhappiness—in or out of wedlock—is bad for you.

New York Times Service

All the Self-Help You Need

Reading Some of Those Books Should Break You of the Habit

By Judith Rascoe

HAVE you called anybody lately? What was your last call? When did you last make an entry in your Intensive Journal? How long has it been since you emitted a primal scream? Do you still have a couple of questions about sex you would rather not ask? Would you honestly like to overcome the habit of buying and reading self-help books?

I can show you how. I understand. You're a loner. You have an open, loving, caring relationship with another person that person would make fun of you and you would stop buying these books.

There is another way. First, buy "Enjoy Old Age" (W.W. Norton & Co., \$11.95). B.F. Skinner is a famous psychologist, the dean of American behaviorists (in case you are ignorant as he seems to think his readers are). He is 79 years old and still hunky. His book is so short and punchy you may get all the way through it before you get tired. It's a gem. (Get a oedipal therapist, "take up gambling," thinking it's pretty harmless stuff.)

This book is written in the First Person Plural Imperative directed at the Second Person Singular. If Dostoevski had used that form, he would sound like this: "We often do hasty things we later regret. If you feel like murdering a pawnbroker, take a deep breath and reconsider before embarking on a risky project."

Whom do you think they're talking to in a book where all the sentences are addressed to "you"? Jean-Paul Sartre? Guess again. Sartre didn't read books that say: "You can prepare yourself to think clearly in a number of ways. Many people tend to put off this kind of serious thinking until the end of the day, when they are in the most possible shape. That is a mistake."

Read the following passage and decide who wrote it. Saint-Beuve? Lionel Trilling? Henry James? None of the above? "The difference between cheap

and good literature is largely a difference in the distribution of exciting events. A comic strip provides a laugh at the end of every four frames, and in cheap literature, something moderately interesting happens on almost every page. When you have learned to enjoy good literature, you read longer passages that are not in themselves interesting for the sake of the rare but much more moving events for which you are then prepared. . . . Give yourself time to learn to enjoy good literature, art and music. They are called good for good reasons."

The answer is None of the above. B.F. Skinner wrote that. There are other ways to tell a self-help writer from a great philosopher. Jean-Paul Sartre never appeared on a talk show and said, "It's all in my new book, Merv." Jacques Lacan never did the Donahue show. But Jung frequently said stuff that boils down to the same thing as Skinner saying, "You will not enjoy life if you are worried, discouraged or depressed; it is much better to feel secure, successful and cheerful." Jung used different words, but it was the same idea, more or less.

Actually, you can argue that Skinner doesn't even belong in this category of books anyway because he says many of your problems are caused by the way the world is. That is an unacceptable idea in the realm of self-help books. If he had any brains, he would tell you that you have only yourself to blame because you're old and deaf and feeble. He's just kidding you, printing the book in large type this way.

We all know the correct attitude is: It's all your fault.

"The Healing Heart" (W.W. Norton & Co., \$13.95) by Norman Cousins illustrates this point perfectly. Cousins is a pro. He also wrote "Anatomy of an Illness," about how he cured himself of cancer by listening to jokes. (I know that's not accurate but that's how most people remember the book.) "The Healing Heart" is about overcoming panic and helplessness when you have a heart attack. According to Cous-

ins, blame yourself for having a heart attack in the first place. Then diagnose yourself, then tell your doctors what to do, then devise your own plan of treatment, and finally you get better just as you said you would. Do you wonder why this is a best seller?

We don't have time to go into this thoroughly, but consider a couple of points. Did you notice what channels egomaniacs Cousin's doctors—who don't agree with anything else he says—agree with his ideas about how the patient is responsible for getting himself well? (Watch for his forthcoming book, "No Bad Doctors.") You'd better face the fact that if you don't get better, Cousin doesn't have much time for you.

If you still think you need Cousins, ask yourself: Which would you rather hear when you wake up in the intensive care unit after your heart attack?

(1) "Hi, I brought you a book by Norman Cousins."

(2) "Hi, your insurance covers this completely."

And honestly, if you hear, "I'm afraid your insurance isn't going to cover this," will any book help you overcome feelings of panic and helplessness?

Don't be silly. But here's the real test: M. Scott Peck, M.D., author of "People of the Lie" (Simon & Schuster, \$14.95). Admit it, you bought his first book, "The Road Less Traveled," and you loved it. It told you that "laziness lies at the basis of all mental illness," a superlative restatement of the it's-all-your-fault principle. Then he showed how there was no incompatibility between psychology and Christianity, so that this wasn't just another self-indulgent wallow but an opportunity for spiritual as well as emotional growth. Now he's tackling the big one—the evil self. After all these years of hearing how you're OK and he's OK and they're OK, he's saying it: Some people are not OK. Some people are very bad. They are evil. And some of them are so evil that



the only explanation is that they are possessed by the Devil!

Are you really able to distinguish this birdseed from the stuff you peek at in The National Enquirer? This is a man who can write, "The character of Gollum . . . in Tolkien's recently popular 'The Hobbit' and 'The Lord of the Rings' trilogy is perhaps the finest depiction of evil ever written." But you can't put it down, can you? Even as you realize, flesh creeping, that sweet, kindly Dr. Peck is turning into Mr. Hyde before your eyes. ("An expression appeared on the patient's face that could be described only as Satanic. . . . I have spent many hours before a mirror trying to imitate it without the slightest success.")

Now try this. Eliminate all books with the words to, me, how, you, joy, self, hope, love, heart, growth, living, feeling, meaning, healing, syndrome and positive in their titles. Promise not to buy books where the letters M.D. follow the author's name.

Consider the benefits of overcoming the self-help habit:

(1) When you get hit by a truck, your worst enemy can't sneak into your house and poke around behind the copies of Nietzsche and Schopenhauer and find a lot of ratty paperbacks with titles like "How to Be Your Own Best Friend." It'll be bad enough when they turn up the copies of "Bond-

age Cop" and "Daddy's Little Darling." Don't make it worse.

(2) You won't have to read a series of case histories for which the author obviously made up all the dialogue.

(3) You won't have to read about how someone was in the hospital and the nurses kept walking the person up to take a sleeping pill. Never again. That's a promise.

(4) You won't have to read another awful poem purportedly written by a "successful" patient that goes something like:

Sometimes I feel very very small like a crumb.

(5) And you won't go straight to hell when you die because you willfully soaked your brain in heresies invented by amateur theologians who keep saying that God is sort of weak and can't do much because He is, like, Love, while the Devil is big and strong.

May we be frank? You're not going to break this habit. Look at yourself. You're still reading this article. This article is a self-help article! If you were a truly adequate person, you'd be reading an article about a book on sex power in history or a good spy novel, or a new translation of Immanuel Kant.

Judith Rascoe, author of "Yours and Mine," a volume of short stories, wrote this article for The New York Times Book Review.

PEOPLE

Swiss Photographers Casiraghi Rammed

A group of Swiss newspaper photographers charged Wednesday with the husband of Princess Caroline of Monaco rammed their cars into the Land-Rover outside the honeymoon home in the Alps. The photographers, claims against Stefano Casiraghi, came with local police in Chelsea, a resort near St. Moritz. Metter said he and his colleagues were waiting in two cars outside the Land-Rover when Stefano Casiraghi came. The newspaper photographers paid for the repairs. The princess and her husband were married Dec. 29 in a ceremony in Monaco, are staying in an apartment belonging to Casiraghi family.

Prince Charles will tour south Africa March 19-April 16, making stops in Johannesburg, Tzaneen, Zanzibar, and Botswana. Buckingham Palace announced Thursday the 35-year-old heir to the throne is a director of the Commonwealth Development Corp., will visit four countries, a palace spokesman said. It added that Charles's Diana, would not be accompanying him.

Thina Brown, the former editor of The Atlanta magazine in London has been named the third chief of Vanity Fair. She replaced Leo Pearson, who was appointed the position last April, less than two months after the first issue of the glossy U.S. monthly was published by most critics. Brown is expected to report for work on Monday, became editor in 1979 of The Tatler, a monthly for its coverage of the social prominent, and successfully a more modern and satirical. Brown is married to H. Evans, the former editor of Times of London. Evans is the author of the recent book, "G Times, Bad Times," which records the disagreements with the Murdoch that led to Evans' resignation within a year after Murdoch bought The Times in 1981. Evans will be giving weekly lectures on public affairs at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, beginning next week.

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